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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count fact book provides a statistical portrait of the well-being of children in Wilmington, Delaware, and is designed as a resource for policymakers and citizens to use in shaping local action to improve the status of children and families in Wilmington. In addition to demographic information, 11 featured indicators are used to describe children's well-being: (1) births to teens; (2) prenatal care; (3) low birthweight babies; (4) infant mortality; (5) child deaths; (6) teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide; (7) juvenile crime; (8) immunizations; (9) education, including the Delaware State Testing Program, high school dropouts, and early care and education; (10) children in poverty; and (11) children in one-parent households. Each indicator is defined and its relationship to child and family well-being is described. The first part of the fact book presents current data for each indicator in graphic or tabular format and discusses relevant comparisons to the rest of the state, variability within the city, or racial/ethnic differences in indicators. Information on other issues affecting Wilmington's children is also presented: food stamps, welfare reform, domestic violence, HIV/AIDS, and environmental hazards. Findings from a survey of eighth and eleventh graders regarding alcohol, tobacco, and drug use are then summarized. The remainder of the report presents the data tables for each indicator. (KB)

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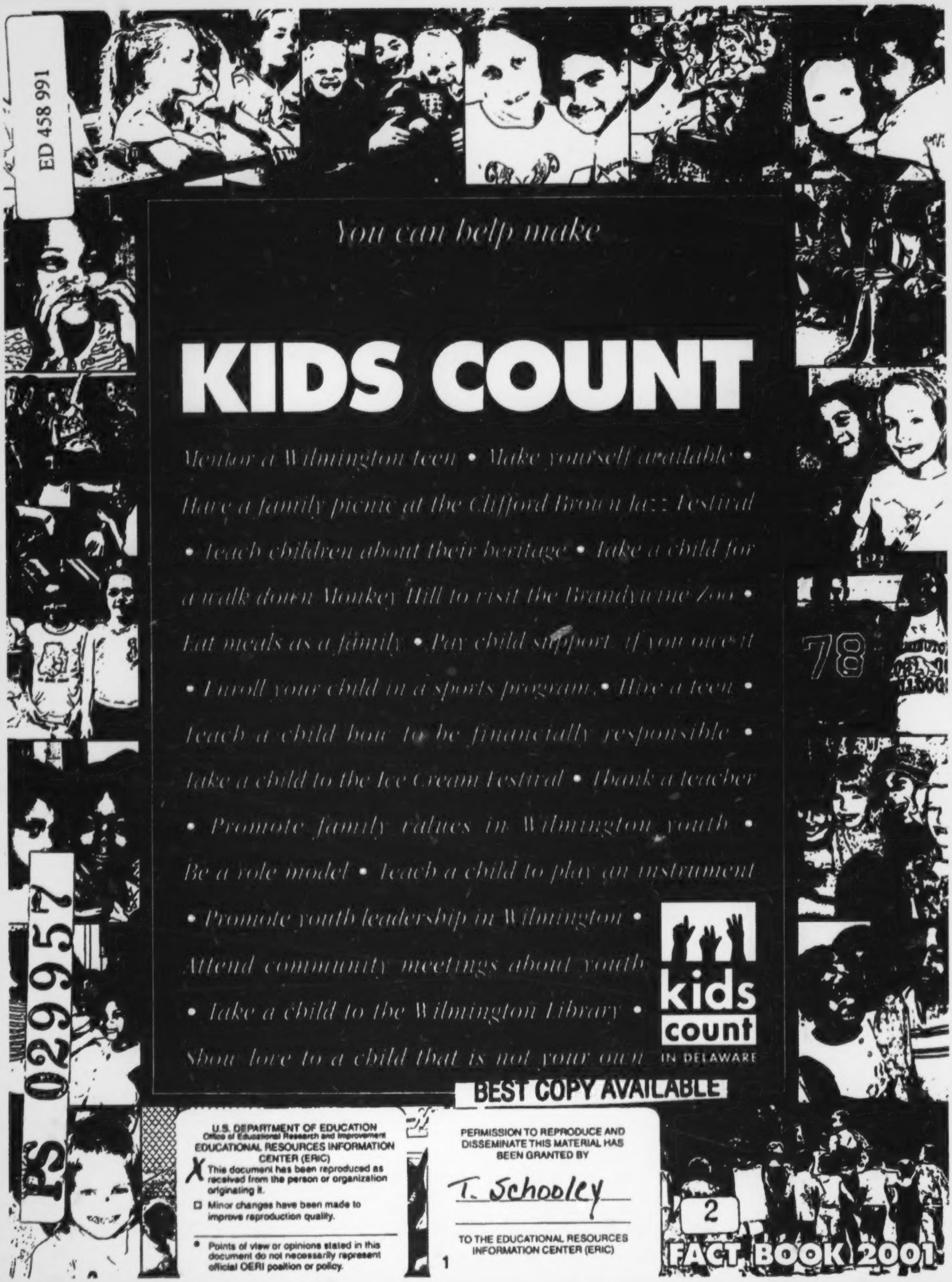

You can help make

KIDS COUNT

Mentor a Wilmington teen • Make yourself available • Have a family picnic at the Clifford Brown Jazz Festival • Teach children about their heritage • Take a child for a walk down Monkey Hill to visit the Brandywine Zoo • Eat meals as a family • Pay child support if you owe it • Enroll your child in a sports program • Hire a teen • Teach a child how to be financially responsible • Take a child to the Ice Cream Festival • Thank a teacher • Promote family values in Wilmington youth • Be a role model • Teach a child to play an instrument • Promote youth leadership in Wilmington • Attend community meetings about youth • Take a child to the Wilmington Library • Show love to a child that is not your own

kids count
IN DELAWARE

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FACT BOOK 2001

JAMES M. BAKER
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City of Wilmington
Delaware

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800 FRENCH STREET
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
19801 - 3537

September 17, 2001

Dear Friends:

Our children are the most important indicators of the general health of the Wilmington community and our society in general. They are young and, for the most part, curious and very eager to learn. Yet, they are very impressionable and, in too many instances, vulnerable.

In reality, the circumstances by which our children develop or do not develop into productive and caring adults speak volumes about the rest of us. For we are the parents, family members, policy makers, educators, youth workers, neighbors, and community leaders who can shape the life of a young person. It is an awesome and important responsibility. So, it is vitally important that we know the facts about our children and that we use that information any way we can to improve the lives of children and their families.

With those thoughts in mind, I am both pleased and very honored to present the second edition of the ***Wilmington KIDS COUNT Fact Book 2001***. Thanks to the Annie E. Casey Foundation and a host of Wilmingtonians and Delawareans who care very much about our precious young, the ***Wilmington KIDS COUNT Fact Book 2001*** presents a comprehensive look at the status of children living in Wilmington today.

On the pages that follow you will learn how healthy our children are, what sort of chances they are being given or not being given to grow taller and stronger, along with their strengths and weaknesses in the classroom. You will also see how domestic violence, juvenile crime, and HIV/AIDS affects Wilmington's children.

Please review and use the information in this report to develop new ideas and fresh thinking at home, in our public and private offices, in our classrooms, and throughout Wilmington about how to produce stronger, healthier, and happier children. On behalf of our children and what we can do for them, thank you!

Sincerely

James M. Baker
Mayor

JMB/wpc

WILMINGTON KIDS COUNT
Fact Book 2001

Funded by the City of Wilmington
and The Annie E. Casey Foundation

KIDS COUNT in Delaware
Center for Community Development and Family Policy
College of Human Services, Education and Public Policy • University of Delaware
Newark, DE 19716-7350
www.dekidscount.org

Acknowledgments

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A special thank you to the Wilmington children featured in photographs on the cover and throughout this book.

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Wilmington Kids Count

The Wilmington KIDS COUNT Fact Book 2001 *is a snapshot of the well-being of children in Wilmington, Delaware. This second report is designed as a resource for policy makers and citizens to utilize in shaping local action to improve the status of children and families in Wilmington. The Fact Book is intended to present a variety of indicators providing a balanced perspective of how children and families are faring.*

Utilizing the KIDS COUNT in Delaware Fact Book and The Annie E. Casey Foundation's National Data Book, we have collected data using national indicators. In addition, data is presented on substance abuse, child care, HIV/AIDS, Food Stamps, welfare reform, domestic violence, and environmental hazards.

The featured indicators have been chosen because they provide a picture of the actual condition of children rather than a summary of programs delivered or funds expended on behalf of children. These indicators have three attributes:

- They describe a broad range of influences affecting the well-being of children.
- They reflect experiences across the developmental stages from birth through early adulthood.
- They are consistent across states and over time, permitting meaningful comparisons.

The featured indicators are:

- **Births to teens**
- **Prenatal care**
- **Low birth weight babies**
- **Infant mortality**
- **Child deaths**
- **Teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide**
- **Juvenile crime**
- **Immunizations**
- **Education**
- **Children in poverty**
- **Children in one-parent households**

Making Sense of the Numbers

The information on each indicator is organized as follows:

Definition	a description of the indicator and what it means
Impact	the relationship of the indicator to child and family well-being
Graphs and charts	data displayed in a user-friendly manner
Related information	information in the appendix relating to the indicators

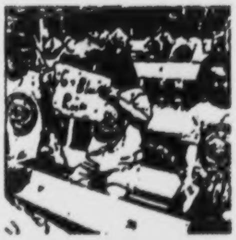
Sources of Data

The data are presented in several ways:

- Annual data for the most current available year
- Three-year and five-year averages through 2000 to minimize fluctuations of single year data and provide more realistic pictures of children's status
- Annual, three-year or five-year average data for a decade or longer to illustrate trends and permit long-term comparisons
- Comparisons between Wilmington, the balance of New Castle County (data for New Castle County minus Wilmington), Delaware and the United States.

The data have been gathered primarily from:

- Delaware Health Statistics Center, Delaware Health and Social Services
- Statistical Analysis Center, Executive Department, State of Delaware
- Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware
- Department of Education, State of Delaware
- Delaware Health and Social Services
- U.S. Bureau of the Census
- Delaware Population Consortium
- Family and Workplace Connection
- Domestic Violence Coordinating Council
- Division of State Police, Department of Public Safety, State of Delaware
- Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families, State of Delaware
- Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware
- Center for Energy and Environmental Studies, University of Delaware
- Center for Community Development and Family Policy, University of Delaware
- Center for Disabilities Studies, University of Delaware



Interpreting the Data

The Wilmington KIDS COUNT Fact Book 2001 uses the most current, reliable data. It is important to note that there are limitations in the data that was available, and KIDS COUNT hopes that in future publications, more information will be forthcoming. As policy makers and citizens seek information based on up-to-date data, we expect more city-level data will be gathered and reported.

Beware of small numbers! Since the population of Wilmington is relatively modest, data based on a small number of events (infant deaths, child deaths) may vary considerably from year to year, not necessarily reflecting significant changes in the indicators. The most important task is to assess the progress and to determine if the city is moving in the right direction. We hope in subsequent years to present more trend data for the city of Wilmington.

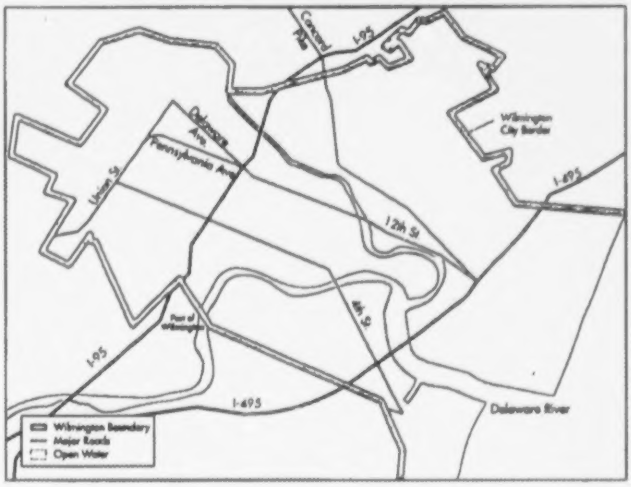
All 2000 Census data which has been released by the publication deadline has been included. **Unfortunately, the extensive data from the decennial census long form which includes education,** family structure, income, and household characteristics will not be available until Spring 2002.

Accepted names for various ethnic and racial groups are constantly in flux and indicators differ in their terminology. KIDS COUNT has used the terminology reported by the data collection sources. Data for the Hispanic population has been included where available. As with all small numbers, caution should be exercised when interpreting this data.

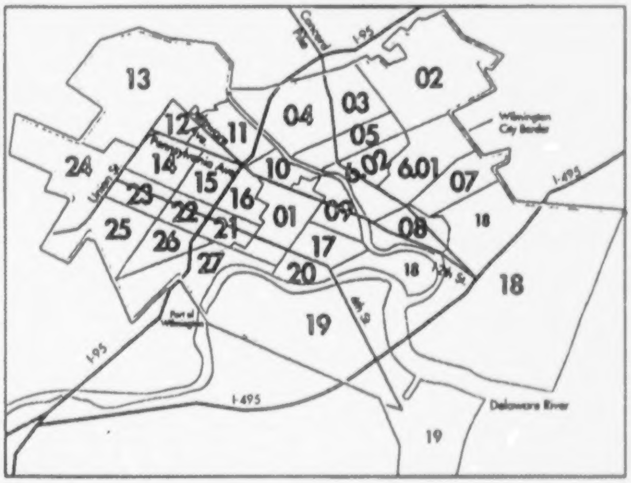
Using the Maps

Where possible in this report, data for Wilmington are reported using the exact city boundaries as defined by the census tract. This is the preferable method since tracts are assigned based on the exact street address, and there is a group of tracts that conforms exactly to the city. However, some data sources do not include census tracts. In those cases, the ZIP codes 19801, 19802, 19805, and 19806 were used to define Wilmington. When it is defined in this way, it includes the entire city and some outlying areas.

Wilmington City Boundaries


Concord Pike
I-95
Wilmington City Border
Delaware Ave
Pennsylvania Ave
Union St
I-495
12th St
4th St
Port of Wilmington
I-95
I-495
Delaware River
Wilmington Boundary
Major Roads
Open Water

Wilmington Census Tracts


Concord Pike
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Wilmington City Border
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6.02
6.01
07
I-495
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09
22
18
25
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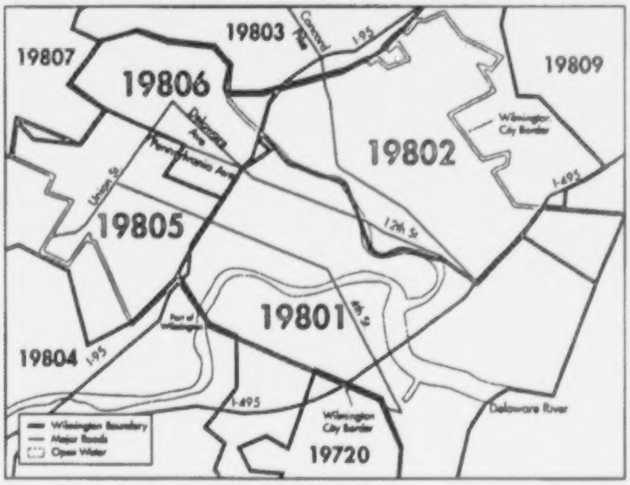
08
26
17
27
20
18
12th St
18
Port of Wilmington
19
4th St
I-95
I-495
Delaware River
19

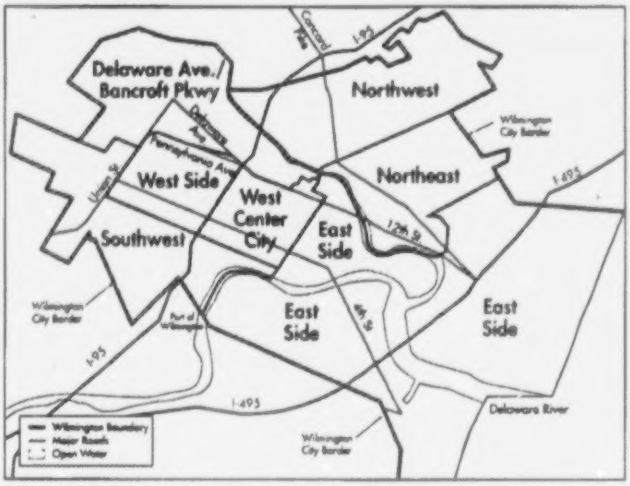
The Delaware Health Statistics Center conducted a comparative analysis of the effect of using ZIP codes as a substitute for census tracts when tracts were not available. This analysis used birth data from 1991-1997 for which both ZIP code and census tracts were available. The analysis indicated that ZIP codes are a reasonable proxy measure for the city of Wilmington. However, the following caveats should be kept in mind when using ZIP codes:

1. The absolute number of events is higher when using ZIP codes due to the inclusion of areas outside of the city boundaries. For example, there were 9,048 births to residents living within the city boundaries from 1991-1997. However, there were 11,359 births to residents of the aforementioned ZIP codes. This represents about 25% more than occurred to residents of the city. Therefore, any statistic reported as the number of events should be interpreted with this caution in mind.
2. Of the various indicators that were examined, (low birth weight, adequacy of prenatal care, insurance status, mother's education, etc.), all looked slightly better when using ZIP codes than when using census tracts. For example, the percent of mothers receiving adequate prenatal care during pregnancy was 77.3% using tracts and 77.8% using ZIPs. This should be kept in mind when looking at the data.

Wilmington Zip Codes


19807
19803
Concord Pike
I-95
19809
19806
Delaware Ave
Pennsylvania Ave
Wilmington City Border
19802
I-495
Union St
19805
12th St
Port of Wilmington
19801
4th St
19804
I-95
I-495
Wilmington City Border
Delaware River
19720
Wilmington Boundary
Major Roads
Open Water

Neighborhood Planning Councils


Concord Pike
I-95
Delaware Ave./ Bancroft Pkwy
Northwest
Delaware Ave
Pennsylvania Ave
Wilmington City Border
Union St
West Side
West Center City
Northeast
I-495
East Side
12th St
Southwest
Wilmington City Border
Port of Wilmington
East Side
4th St
East Side
I-95
I-495
Delaware River
Wilmington City Border
Wilmington Boundary
Major Roads
Open Water

Anyone interested in more details on the comparative analysis can contact the Delaware Health Statistic Center at (302) 739-4776.

A map of the Neighborhood Planning Councils has been included for comparison purposes.

Put Data into Action

Wilmington's future rests in the hands of its children. But that future is only as bright as the opportunities children are given to get the health care, education, housing, and child care they need to grow up safely and become responsible adults.

When you see this symbol, read our suggestions and become personally involved in improving the lives of our children. Learn about the facts. Share these facts and suggestions with others and enlist them in the effort to make Wilmington a good place to grow up.

Overview

	Wilmington Compared to Delaware Average	Recent Trend in Wilmington
Births to Teens Page 13	WORSE	GETTING BETTER
Prenatal Care Page 16	WORSE	ABOUT THE SAME
Low Birth Weight Babies Page 18	WORSE	GETTING WORSE
Infant Mortality Page 20	WORSE	ABOUT THE SAME
Juvenile Crime Arrests Page 24	WORSE	
School Children in Poverty Page 27	WORSE	

Births to Teens Page 13

Number of births per 1,000 females ages 15–19

Five year average, 1995–99:
Wilmington 142.9, Delaware 56.3, U.S. 52.6

Prenatal Care Page 16

Percentage of mothers receiving prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy

Five year average, 1995–99:
Wilmington 79.6, Delaware 83.0, U.S. 80.6

Low Birth Weight Babies Page 18

Percentage of infants weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 lbs.) at live birth (includes very low birth weight)

Five year average, 1995–99:
Wilmington 12.6, Delaware 8.5, U.S. 7.5

Infant Mortality Page 20

Deaths occurring in the first year of life per 1,000 live births

Five year average, 1995–99: Wilmington 13.7, Delaware 8.1
Five year average, 1994–98: U.S. 7.5*

* U.S. data for 1995–99 was not available. 1994–98 data was used for comparison.

Juvenile Crime Arrests Page 24

Number of arrests per 1,000 juveniles 10–17

Five year average, 1995–1999:
Wilmington 127.8, Delaware 93.0

School Children in Poverty Page 27

Percentage of students receiving free and reduced lunch
2000–01 school year: Wilmington 71, Delaware 32

	Wilmington Compared to Delaware Average	Recent Trend in Wilmington
Education Page 28 Percentage of students meeting the standards in reading and math		
Elementary Reading Page 28 Percentage of students meeting the standards Third Graders, 2000: Wilmington 52, Delaware 75 Fifth Graders, 2000: Wilmington 37, Delaware 69	WORSE	BETTER
Elementary Math Page 28 Percentage of students meeting the standards Third Graders, 2000: Wilmington 46, Delaware 73 Fifth Graders, 2000: Wilmington 33, Delaware 65	WORSE	BETTER
Secondary Reading Page 29 Percentage of students meeting the standards Eighth Graders, 2000: Wilmington 42, Delaware 68 Tenth Graders, 2000: Wilmington 26, Delaware 61	WORSE	BETTER
Secondary Math Page 29 Percentage of students meeting the standards Eighth Graders, 2000: Wilmington 18, Delaware 43 Tenth Graders, 2000: Wilmington 9, Delaware 37	WORSE	BETTER
Special Needs Students Page 30 Percentage of school-age children with special needs 2000–01 school year: Wilmington 21, Delaware 11	WORSE	
Children in Poverty Page 33 Percent of children living below the poverty level 2000: Wilmington 35.9, Delaware 15.9	WORSE	
Children in One-Parent Households Page 34 Percentage of Families Headed by Single Parents 2000: Wilmington 60, Delaware 31	WORSE	

Demographics

Definitions:

Household – A household consists of all the people who occupy a housing unit. It may be a family household or a nonfamily household. A nonfamily household consists of a householder living alone or where the householder shares the home exclusively with people to whom he/she is not related. A family household is a household maintained by a householder who is in a family and includes any unrelated people who may be residing there.

Family – A family is a group of two people or more related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together.

Own Children – Own children in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children of the householder.

The first data released from the 2000 Census provides a picture of the population of Wilmington, the state of Delaware, and the nation at large. Demographically speaking, we are much less of a child-centered society now than we were 100 years ago. In the United States, children accounted for 40 percent of the population in 1900, but only 26 percent in 2000. Similar trends emerge in Delaware and Wilmington.

Population at a Glance

	2000 Total Population	2000 Total Age 0-17	2000 Total Age 18+	2000 Total % 0-17	1990 Total Age 0-17
Wilmington	72,664	18,793	53,871	25.9%	17,822
New Castle County	500,265	124,749	375,516	25.0%	106,079
Delaware	783,600	194,587	589,013	24.8%	163,341

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

In 1990 Wilmington represented 10.7% **of Delaware's total population.**

In 2000 Wilmington represents 9.2% **of Delaware's total population.**

In 1990 Wilmington represented 16.1% **of New Castle County's population.**

In 2000 Wilmington represents 14.8% **of New Castle County's population.**

15% of children ages 0–17 in New Castle County live in Wilmington.

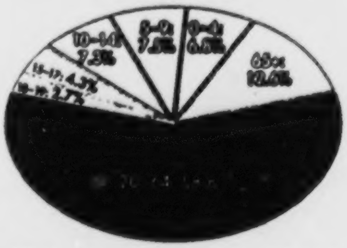
64% of children ages 0–17 in Delaware live in New Castle County.

10% of children ages 0–17 in Delaware live in Wilmington.

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

Population Estimate and Age Distribution

Wilmington, 2000

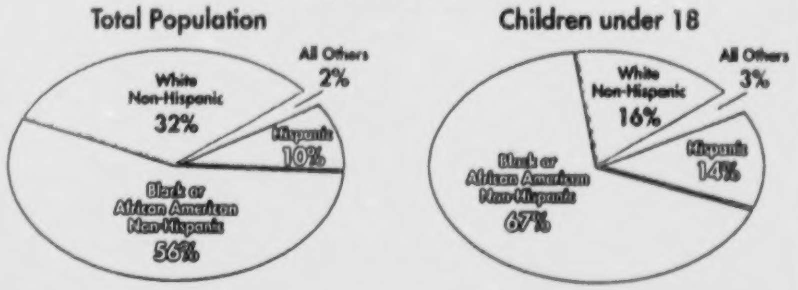


Wilmington Total	72,664
Total Children 0–19	20,790
Children 0–4	4,953
Children 5–9	5,424
Children 10–14	5,308
Children 15–17	3,108
Children 18–19	1,997

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

Total Population

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Wilmington, 2000

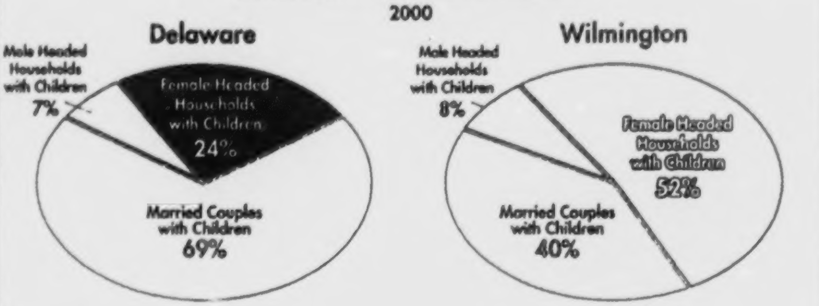


Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

Note: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Families with Children

2000



Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

Wilmington Families

Married Couples with Children	3,110
with children under 6	771
with children 6-17	1,719
with children both under 6 and 6-17	620
Female Headed Households	4,007
with children under 6	751
with children 6-17	2,463
with children both under 6 and 6-17	793
Male Headed Households	641
with children under 6	158
with children 6-17	565
with children both under 6 and 6-17	82

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

Wilmington Households

Total Households	28,617
Total Family Households (Families)	15,881
Total Family Households (Families) with own children under 18 years	7,758
Married Couple Families with own children under 18 years	3,110
Female Householder, no husband present, with own children under 18 years	4,007
Male Householder, no wife present, with own children under 18 years	641

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

Wilmington 2000 Population Totals

by Race and Hispanic Origin

	Total Population	Children Under 18
Wilmington	72,664	18,793
White Non-Hispanic	23,352	2,939
Black Non-Hispanic or African American	40,545	12,586
Hispanic	7,148	2,714
American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander, Two or More Races	1,619	554

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

Families and Population in Families

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Wilm. 2000

	Families	Population in Families
White Non-Hispanic	4,826	13,112
Black Non-Hispanic or African American	9,371	31,012
Hispanic*	1,448	5,738
American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander, Two or More Races	1,199	4,640

*Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Hispanic families may be counted in more than one group.
Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

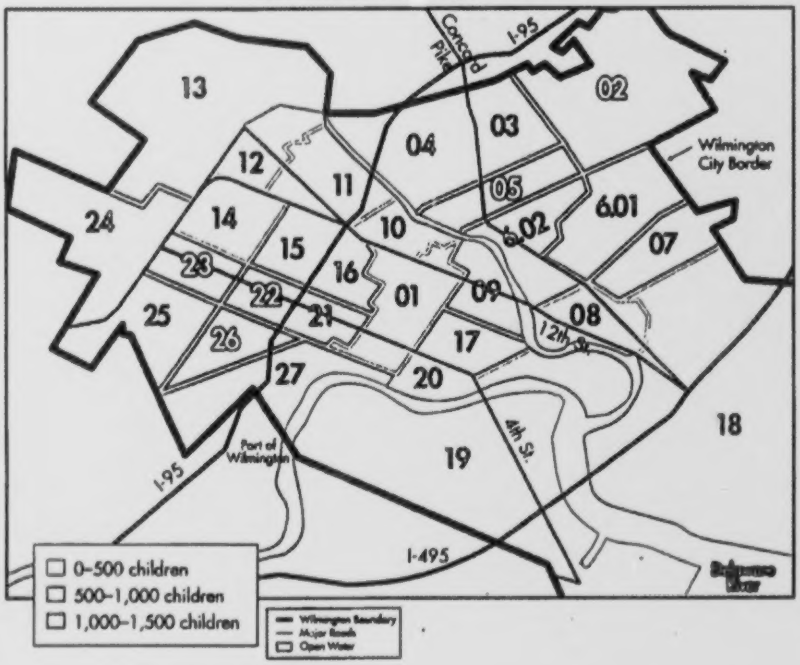
For more information see
Tables 1-3 p. 51-52

Demographics

Continued from previous page

Population of Children

by Census Tract, Wilmington, 2000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17
20
12th St.
18
19
4th St.
Port of Wilmington
I-95
I-495
Delaware River
☐ 0–500 children
☐ 500–1,000 children
☐ 1,000–1,500 children
Wilmington Boundary
Major Roads
Open Water

Census Tract	Children 0-17	% of Total Pop.	Hispanic 0-17	% of Hisp. Pop.
1	136	19%	13	22%
2	1,478	27%	46	36%
3	979	29%	35	38%
4	643	21%	36	32%
5	1,171	31%	57	42%
6.01	773	29%	37	40%
6.02	827	26%	34	33%
7	842	50%	49	59%
8	182	8%	5	7%
9	702	32%	26	41%
10	81	12%	1	7%
11	112	3%	2	3%
12	166	10%	5	29%
13	615	17%	15	33%
14	412	19%	76	36%
15	511	22%	90	39%
16	750	28%	99	37%
17	967	33%	49	35%
18	0	0	0	0
19	728	40%	74	52%
20	226	29%	11	26%
21	689	32%	87	37%
22	1,192	34%	588	38%
23	1,182	34%	509	40%
24	991	22%	128	36%
25	783	25%	230	42%
26	1,120	30%	327	40%
27	535	29%	85	35%

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

Wilmington Facts at a Glance

Total Population	72,664
Total Households	28,617
Population in Households	68,436
Average Household Size	2.39
Total Families	15,881
Population in Families	50,640
Average Family Size	3.19

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

Births to Teens

Definition:
Birth Rate– number of births per 1,000 females in the same group

Teenagers who give birth put themselves and their children at great risk. Nationally, 900,000 teen girls become pregnant every year, presenting communities and families with a huge burden of services and support that must be provided.[1] *Infants born to teen mothers are more likely to have low birth weight, die within their first year, suffer from developmental problems, become victims of abuse or neglect, or suffer from learning difficulties that result in failing a grade.*[2] *Seven out of ten teen mothers will complete high school, but the others without adequate education have fewer opportunities for lucrative work, limiting the future of both the teen and her child.*[3] *Eighty-three percent of teens who carry to term and keep their babies end up in poverty, compared to 38% of teens in the general population.*[4] *Although some women are able to rise above these realities, teenage girls who avoid pregnancy are more likely to finish high school and avoid poverty, resulting in healthier prospects for the girl and her future children.*

---

[1] Tips for guarding against complacency. The National Campaign To Prevent Teen Pregnancy. Accessed 6/26/2001. Available from http://www.teenpregnancy.org/complcnt.htm.

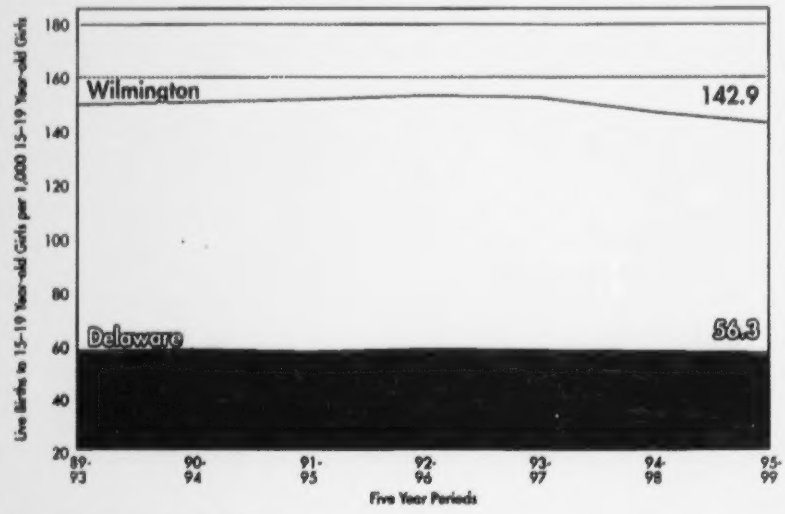
[2] The National Campaign To Prevent Teen Pregnancy. Accessed 7/13/00 http//:www.teenpregnancy.org.

[3] Facts in Brief: Teen Sex and Pregnancy, 1999. The Allen Guttmacher Institute. Accessed 6/13/2001 http//:www.alanguttmacher.org/pubs/fb_teen_sex.html

[4] Facts in Brief: Teen Sex and Pregnancy, 1999. The Allen Guttmacher Institute. Accessed 6/13/2001 http//:www.alanguttmacher.org/pubs/fb_teen_sex.html

Births to Teens 15-19

Delaware and Wilmington



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Possible Solution

Successful school-based teen pregnancy reduction programs target specific risk behaviors, personalize risk information, address social and media influences, and provide practice in communication skills that help with refusal and negotiation. The goal is to delay onset of sexual activity and increase the use of contraceptives if sexual activity is occurring.

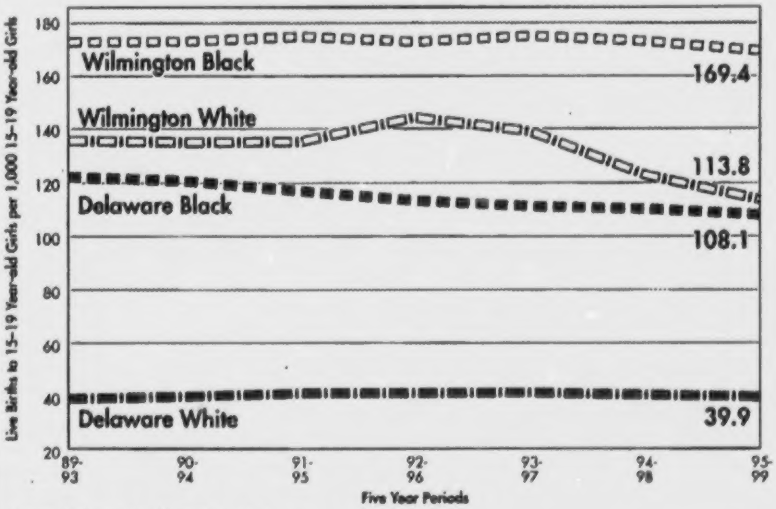
Continued on next page

Births to Teens

Continued from previous page

Births to Teens 15–19

Delaware and Wilmington by Race



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Wilmington Facts at a Glance

In Wilmington

In 1999, there were 276 births to teens ages 19 and under.

- 17% were to white teens.
- 83% were to Black teens.
- 12% were to Hispanic teens.
- 58% of these births were to teens ages 18–19.
- 42% of these births were to teens under age 18.

In the Balance of New Castle County

In 1999, there were 532 births to teens ages 19 and under.

- 67% were to white teens.
- 31% were to Black teens.
- 12% were to Hispanic teens.
- 62% of these births were to teens ages 18–19.
- 38% of these births were to teens under age 18.

Source: Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1999

Put DATA Into ACTION! **Tips for Parents**

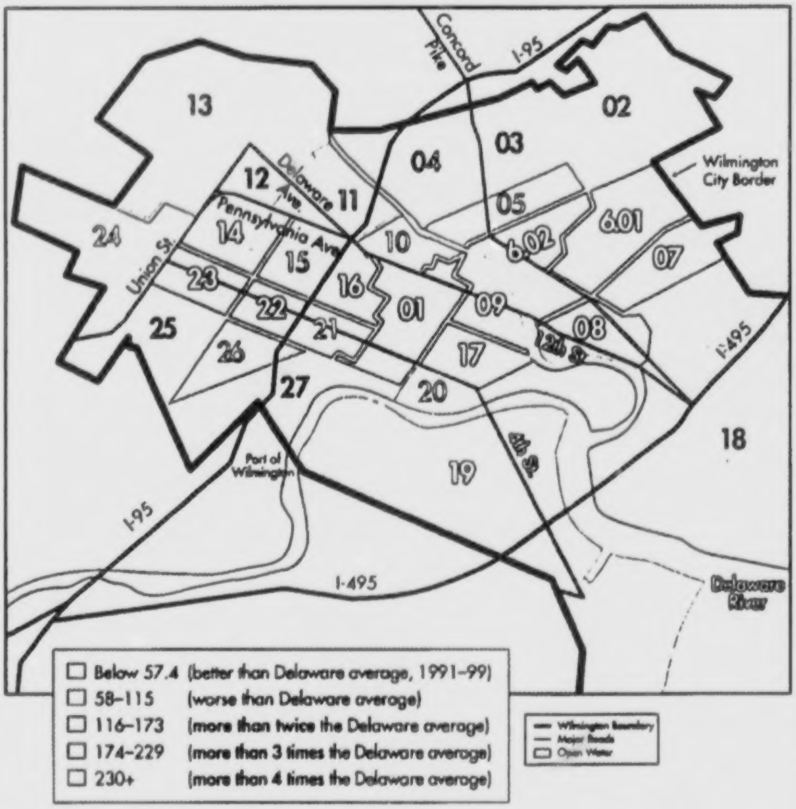
Help Your Children Avoid Teen Pregnancy

- Be clear about your own sexual values and attitudes.
- Talk with your children early and often about sex, and be specific.
- Supervise and monitor your children and adolescents.
- Help your teenagers to have options for the future that are more attractive than early pregnancy and parenthood.
- Let your kids know that you value education highly.

Source: The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy

Birth Rates for Girls 15–19

by Census Tract, Wilmington, 1991–1999


Concord Pike
I-95
13
02
03
04
Wilmington City Border
12
Delaware Ave.
11
05
Pennsylvania Ave.
6.01
24
14
10
6.02
07
Union St.
15
16
23
01
09
22
21
08
25
12th St.
26
17
I-495
27
20
18
Port of Wilmington
4th St.
19
I-95
I-495
Delaware River
☐ Below 57.4 (better than Delaware average, 1991–99)
☐ 58–115 (worse than Delaware average)
☐ 116–173 (more than twice the Delaware average)
☐ 174–229 (more than 3 times the Delaware average)
☐ 230+ (more than 4 times the Delaware average)
Wilmington Boundary
Major Roads
Open Water

Census Tract	15–19 Year Old Girls Births 1991–99	Birth Rate*
1	30	460.2
2	131	82.6
3	101	108.1
4	56	108.9
5	194	161.4
6.01	163	184.5
6.02	177	207.1
7	184	217.1
8	21	263.6
9	146	181.6
10	8	122.7
11	4	26.3
12	12	75.3
13	5	9.0

Census Tract	15–19 Year Old Girls Births 1991–99	Birth Rate*
14	54	191.2
15	96	167.8
16	139	215.6
17	136	185.9
19	140	251.0
20	36	171.4
21	110	159.9
22	239	198.8
23	224	206.2
24	111	139.3
25	46	84.7
26	80	122.7
27	22	69.0

* Any tract with 20 or less births should be interpreted with caution

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

For more information see

Prenatal Care	p. 16
Low Birth Weight Babies	p. 18
Infant Mortality	p. 20
High School Dropouts	p. 31
Births to Single Mothers	p. 34
Table 4-6	p. 53-54
Table 37	p. 73
Table 47-48	p. 80-81

Prenatal Care

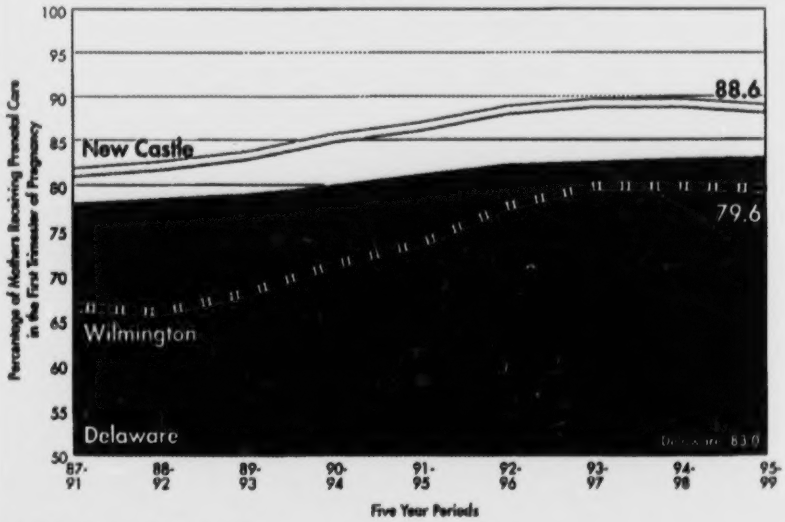
Infants born to women who do not receive prenatal care are four times more likely to die before their 1st birthday. Although it is generally accepted that prenatal care is the best preventive measure against low-birth weight, infant death and premature delivery, twenty-five percent of women in the United States still do not receive prenatal care within the first trimester.[1] *Adequate prenatal care can prevent the occurrence of low-birth weight, chronic illnesses, extended neonatal care, and lifetime medical care for developmental problems caused by low birth weight.*[2]

Visiting a physician during pregnancy can help to reduce the risk of a low-birth weight baby by 300 percent.[3] *However many women avoid seeking prenatal care because of social, environmental, and psychological barriers such as depression, wanting to keep the pregnancy a secret, crowded waiting rooms at clinics, lack of evening/weekend hours at the doctor's offices, and lack of education.*[4] *Prenatal care provides screening for and treatment of disease conditions, as well as intervention with non-medical conditions such as smoking, substance abuse, physical abuse, and/or nutritional deficiencies.*[5] *Also women who receive adequate prenatal care are more likely to receive proper care for their infants once they are born.*

1 *Oh Baby Women Receive More Prenatal Care Today Than A Decade Ago* (1998). Available from www.ama-assn.org
2 KIDS COUNT In Michigan 1999 Data Book.
3 www.plannedparenthood.org
4 KIDS COUNT In Michigan 1999 Data Book.
5 2000 Rhode Island KIDS COUNT Fact Book.

Prenatal Care in the First Trimester

Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County



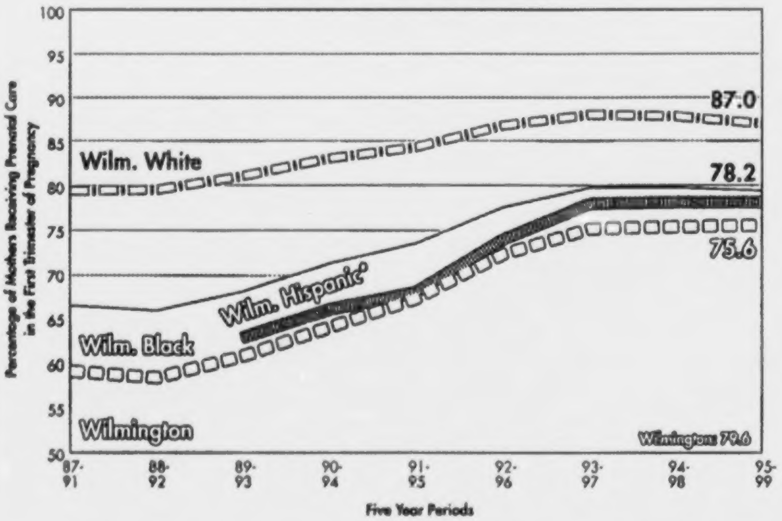
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Possible Solution

Prenatal programs that offer support such as transportation and bilingual services may help women seek early care. Some women, particularly teenagers, do not know or deny that they are pregnant. Offering free pregnancy testing with education stressing the importance of early prenatal care may encourage more women to find care.

Prenatal Care in the First Trimester

By Race and Hispanic Origin, Wilmington

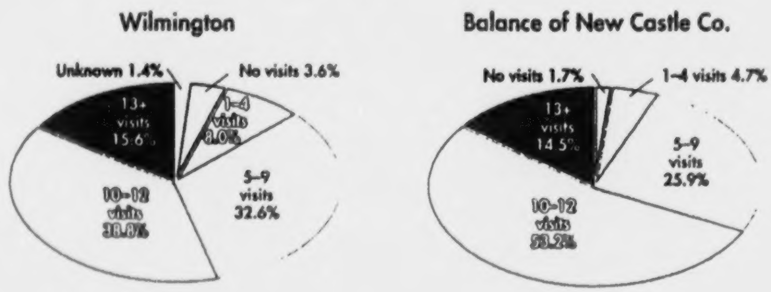


* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Hispanic data was not available prior to the 1989-93 time period.

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center, National Center for Health Statistics

Prenatal Care

Percentage of Live Births by Number of Prenatal Visits by Teen Mothers under age 20, 1999



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Put DATA into ACTION!

Support local projects that help women obtain prenatal care

such as the Perinatal Association of Delaware's Resource Mothers Project (302-984-BABY) or the March of Dimes (302-255-1020).

Resource Mothers act as "surrogate mothers" to expectant or new mothers—providing support, finding transportation for doctors' appointments, finding childbirth classes, teaching parenting skills and nutritional awareness, and offering referrals for social service needs.

For more information see

Births to Teens	p. 13
Low Birth Weight Babies	p. 18
Infant Mortality	p. 20
Table 7	p. 55

Low Birth Weight Babies

Definitions:

Infancy – the period from birth to one year

Neonatal – the period from birth to 27 days

Low Birth Weight Babies – infants weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 lbs.) at birth (includes very low birth weight)

Very Low Birth Weight – less than 1,500 grams (3.3 lbs.)

Birth Cohort – all children born within a specified period of time

Children who are born at a low birth weight have a higher risk of dying before their first birthdays and often suffer from recurrent infections or neurological and developmental problems. As time progresses, they often encounter difficulties in school, and chronic health problems.[1] *Studies show that African-American infants are two times more likely than white infants to be born at a low birth weight.*[2] *The three primary risk factors for low birth weight are mothers who smoke, have low weight before pregnancy, and/or poor weight gain during pregnancy. Up to twenty percent of cases could be avoided if the mother had not smoked. Poverty, inadequate prenatal care, pregnancy before 16 or after 45, and being single are also associated with poor birth outcomes.*[3]

---

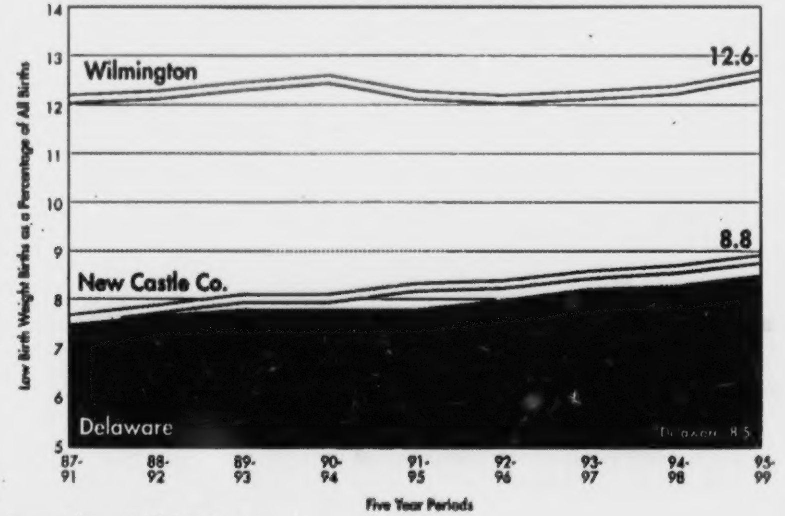
[1] Saigal, S., Hoult, L., Streiner, D., Stoskopf, B., Rosenbaum, P. (2000). School difficulties at adolescence in a regional cohort of children who were extremely low birth weight. *Pediatrics, 105* (2).

[2] Shiono, P., Behrman, R. (1995). Low birth weight: analysis and recommendations. *The Future of Children*, Vol. 5, No. 1.

[3] Rimawi, L. (2000). *Low birth weight babies.* Available from: http//:www.healthanswers.com

Low Birth Weight Births

Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Wilmington Facts at a Glance

12.6% of all babies born in Wilmington have a low birth weight, compared to **8.5%** in Delaware, and the percentages of very low weight births follow the same pattern. Low birth weight is the leading cause of infant mortality.

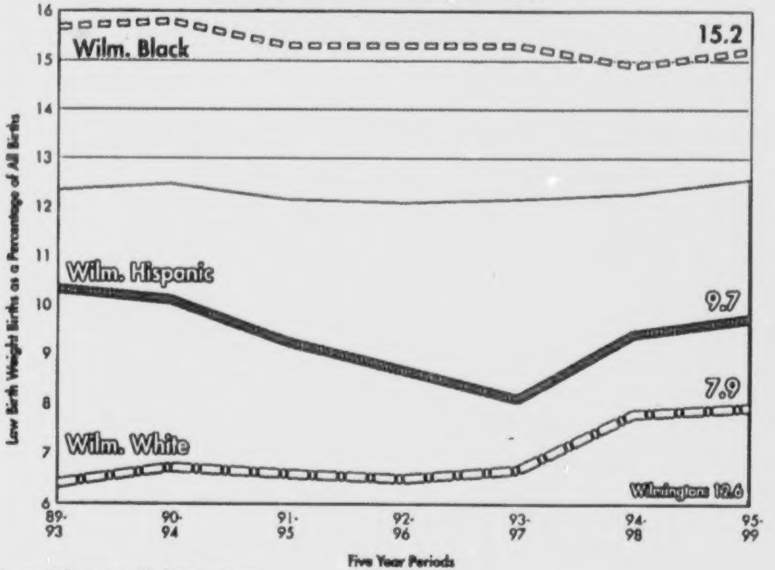
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Possible Solution

Increasing the number of healthy pregnancies will have the greatest impact on low birth weight births. Strategies should include promoting positive prenatal lifestyles, specifically smoking cessation during pregnancy, and increasing access to quality prenatal care that includes early risk assessment and health promotion.

Low Birth Weight Births

By Race and Hispanic Origin, Wilmington

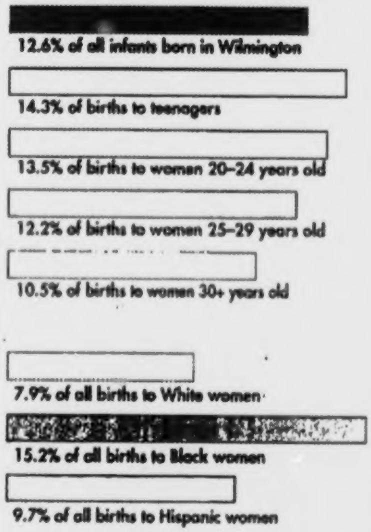


Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Percentage of Babies with
Low Birth Weight

(weight less than 2,500 grams or 5.5 lbs.)
by Age and Race of Mother
Wilmington, 1995–1999

Low birth weight babies in Wilmington represent:



12.6% of all infants born in Wilmington

14.3% of births to teenagers

13.5% of births to women 20–24 years old

12.2% of births to women 25–29 years old

10.5% of births to women 30+ years old

7.9% of all births to White women

15.2% of all births to Black women

9.7% of all births to Hispanic women

Delaware Average 8.5%

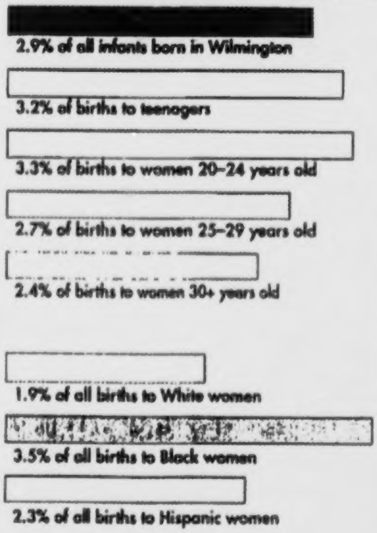
Wilmington, Five year average percentages 1995–99

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Percentage of Babies with
Very Low Birth Weight

(weight less than 1,500 grams or 3.3 lbs.)
by Age and Race of Mother
Wilmington, 1995–1999

Very low birth weight babies in Wilmington represent:



2.9% of all infants born in Wilmington

3.2% of births to teenagers

3.3% of births to women 20–24 years old

2.7% of births to women 25–29 years old

2.4% of births to women 30+ years old

1.9% of all births to White women

3.5% of all births to Black women

2.3% of all births to Hispanic women

Delaware Average 1.8%

Wilmington, Five year average percentages 1995–99

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

For more information see

Births to Teens	p. 13
Prenatal Care	p. 16
Infant Mortality	p. 20
Tables 8-11	p. 56-58

22

Infant Mortality

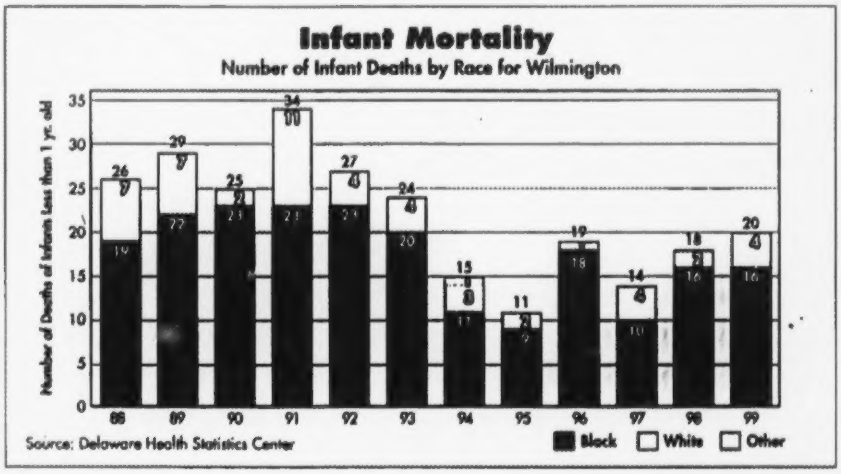
Definitions:

Infant Mortality Rate – number of deaths occurring in the first year of life per 1,000 live births

Birth Cohort – all children born within a specified period of time. An infant death in the cohort means that a child born during that period died within the first year after birth.

Birth Interval – the time period between the current live birth and the previous live birth to the same mother.

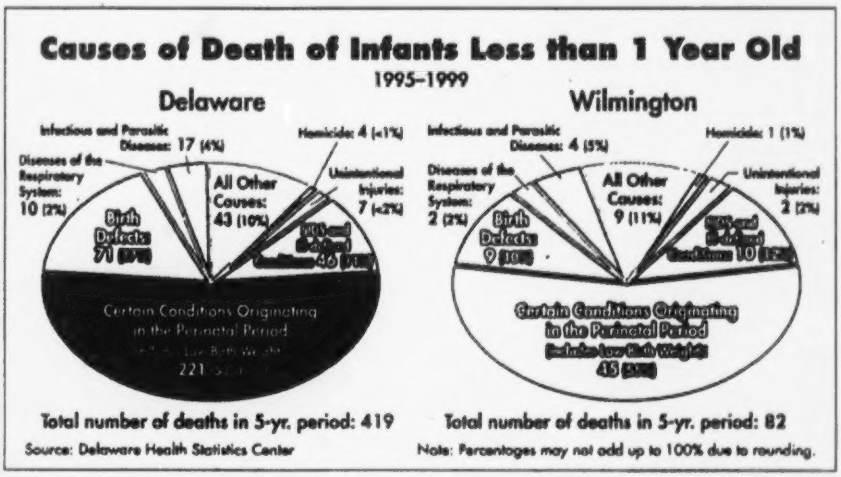
Leading causes of infant mortality include low birth weight, congenital anomalies, and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome.[1] *Risk factors associated with high rates of infant mortality include multiple births, poverty, mothers who are in their teens or over forty, and also mothers who have little education.*[2] *There are significant racial disparities among infant rates of mortality. From 1960 to 1997, the infant mortality rate dropped by 74% for white infants, compared to 32% for African American infants.*[3] *Asian and Pacific Islander babies are least likely to die before their first birthday, followed by Caucasian, Hispanic, and finally African American infants who are at the greatest susceptibility.*



Infant Mortality

Number of Infant Deaths by Race for Wilmington

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center



Causes of Death of Infants Less than 1 Year Old

1995–1999

Total number of deaths in 5-yr. period: 419

Total number of deaths in 5-yr. period: 82

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Possible Solution

Policies that emphasize healthier pregnancies by reducing the number of low birth weight infants and premature deliveries, such as universal access to quality prenatal care and substance abuse counseling, will lower the infant mortality rate.

---

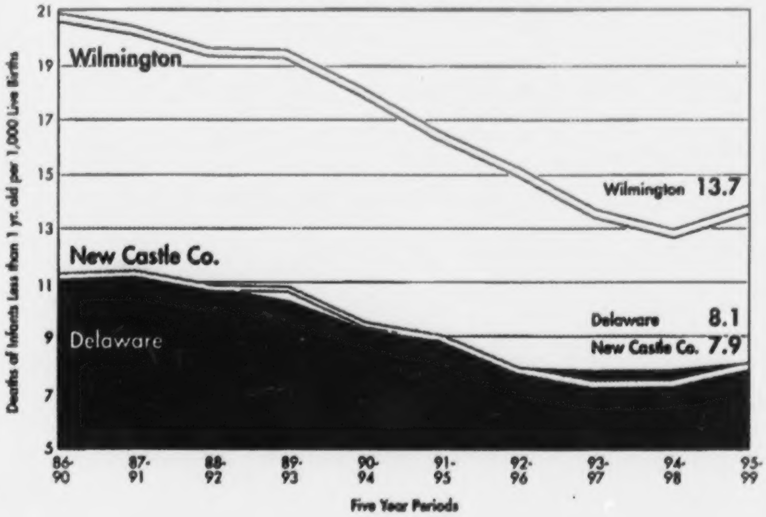
[1] Infant mortality fact sheet. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Healthy Start. Available from http://www.healthystart.net/factsheet/html.

[2] New study identifies infants at great health risk (1998). *Public Health Reports, 113* (4), 371. Retrieved July 21, 2000 from Infotrac database (Expanded Academic ASAP) on the World Wide Web: http://web2.infotrac.galegroup.com/itw/session/

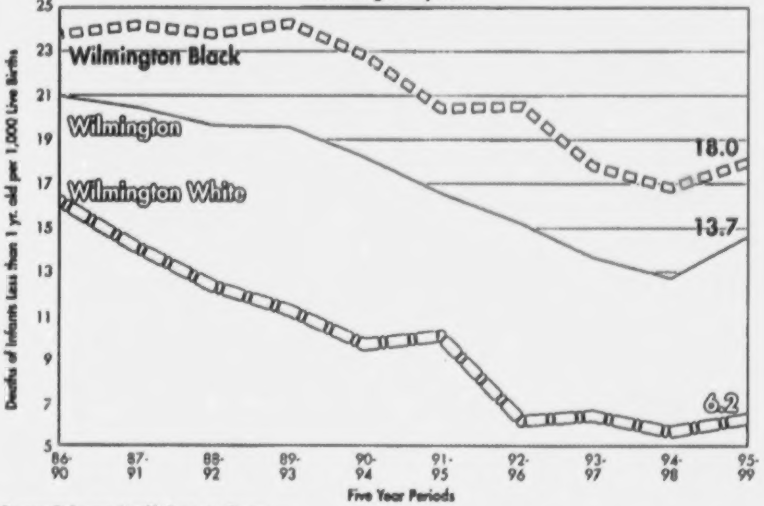
[3] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Office of the Assistant Secretary for the Planning and Evaluation. Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children & Youth Washington: Government Printing Office, 1999.

Infant Mortality

Wilmington Compared to New Castle County and Delaware



Wilmington by Race



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Put DATA into ACTION!

Know the Risk Factors for Infant Mortality

- Infant mortality rates for unmarried women are twice that for married women.[1]
- Mothers without a high school diploma have infant mortality rates twice that for women with a college education.[2]
- Infant mortality rates for children in poor families, are more than 50% higher than for families with incomes above the poverty line.[3]
- Smoking during pregnancy can cause low birth weight, a leading cause of infant mortality.

Sources: 1 New study identifies infants in greatest health risk (1998). Public Health Reports (113)4. 2 Ibid.
3 Children at risk (2000). Kids Count in Colorado! Colorado Children's Campaign.
4 Rimawi, L. (2000). Low birth weight babies. Available from: http//:www.healthanswers.com

For more information see

Births to Teens	p. 13
Prenatal Care	p. 16
Low Birth Weight Babies	p. 18
Tables 12-14	p. 59-60

Child Deaths of Children 1–14 years of age

Definitions:

Child Death Rate – number of deaths per 100,000 children 1–14 years old

Unintentional Injuries – accidents, including motor vehicle crashes

Many child deaths are a result of preventable accidents. Unintentional injuries are related to a combination of risk factors including the developmental level of the child, environmental factors such as living in a rural or urban setting, access to safety restraints in automobiles and bicycles, and the level of supervision that children are receiving. In order to reduce deaths in this age category, parents and caregivers should adhere to safety precautions, and children should receive guidance and instruction on dangerous situations and accident prevention. Without access to adequate supervision, education and safety equipment, children are faced with a greater likelihood of experiencing a serious injury, or one that results in a preventable death.[1]

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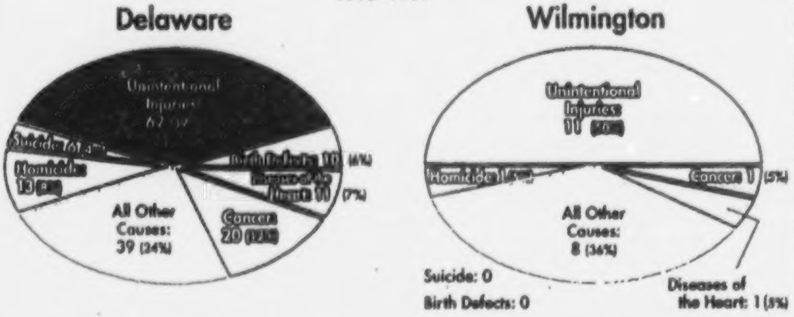
[1] Childhood Injury Fact Sheet. CDC: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. Available from: www.cdc.gov/ncipc/factsheets/childh.htm

Causes of Death of Children 1–14

1995–1999



Total number of deaths in 5-yr. period: 161

Total number of deaths in 5-yr. period: 22

Source: Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1999

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Deaths of Children 0–14

Number of Children 0–14 Who Died in 1999

	Under 1	1–4	5–9	10–14
Delaware	103	13	9	10
Wilmington	18	2	1	0
Balance of New Castle Co.	47	8	5	4

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Possible Solution

Increased parental education on the importance of using car seats, seat belts, bicycle helmets, smoke alarms, and similar safety devices could prevent many injuries.

Put DATA into ACTION!

Check your smoke detector:

- There should be a smoke detector on each floor of your home.
- Make sure your smoke detectors have working batteries. Check the batteries twice a year when you reset your clocks for daylight savings time.

For more information see

Infant Mortality	p. 20
Teen Deaths	p. 23
Tables 15-17	p. 61-62

Teen Deaths by Accident Homicide, & Suicide

Compared to younger children, adolescents tend to have higher death rates. This is partly due to the fact that teens tend to participate in high-risk activities that can result in serious injury and/or death. Participating in gang activities, driving recklessly, drinking alcohol, and taking drugs all elevate the death rates for this age group. U.S. teens are twice as likely to commit suicide compared to the rest of the industrialized world.[1] When looking at teenagers involved in automobile accidents, the 16 year-old driver's accident rate is more than seven times the rate for 30-59 year-olds.[2] The number of teen traffic crashes increase after 10 pm and rise even higher after 12 pm. Having graduated licenses or parents encouraging teens to not drive late at night might lessen some of the accidents that occur and the fatalities that often result.

Definitions:

Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide – number of deaths per 100,000 teenagers 15-19 years old

Unintentional Injuries – accidents, including motor vehicle crashes

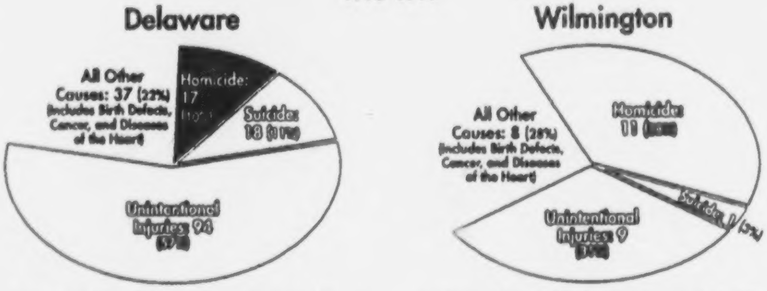
---

[1] Meyer, T. Kill or be killed: America's youth dying more by murder, suicide. Available from: http://www.lubbockonline.com/news/020797/killorbe.htm

[2] Death risk for teen drivers soars when other teens ride, study shows (March 21, 2001). www.cnn.com/200/HEALTH/children/03/21/teen.driving/hs~index.html

Causes of Death of Teens 15-19

1995-1999



Total number of deaths in 5-yr. period: 166

Total number of deaths in 5-yr. period: 29

Source: Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1999

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Causes of Deaths of Teens 15-19

Wilmington, 1999

Motor Vehicle Crashes	2
Suicide	0
Homicide	1
All Other Causes	0
Total	**3**

Source: Del. Health Statistics Center

Possible Solution

Policies that increase seat belt usage and limit teen access to alcohol should decrease the number of teen deaths from accidents. Successful teen violence prevention efforts include teaching alternatives to aggression, mentoring programs, targeted media messages, and individual and group counseling.

Put DATA into ACTION!

Tips for parents of teen drivers:

- Remember that your teen is young and an inexperienced driver.
- Spend a lot of time with your child talking about driving and driving with them.
- Limit the amount of time your teenager spends driving at night.
- Limit the number of friends that your teenager can have in the car while they are driving.

Source: Death risk from teen drivers soars when other teens ride, study shows (March 21, 2001).
Available from: http://www.cnn.com/2000/HEALTH/children/03/21/teen.driving/hs~index.html

For more information see

Child Deaths	p. 22
Juvenile Crime	p. 24
Wilmington Children Speak	p. 42
Tables 18-20	p. 63-64

Juvenile Crime

Definitions:

Part I Violent Crime:
murder, non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

Part I Property Crime:
burglary – breaking or entering, larceny and arson.

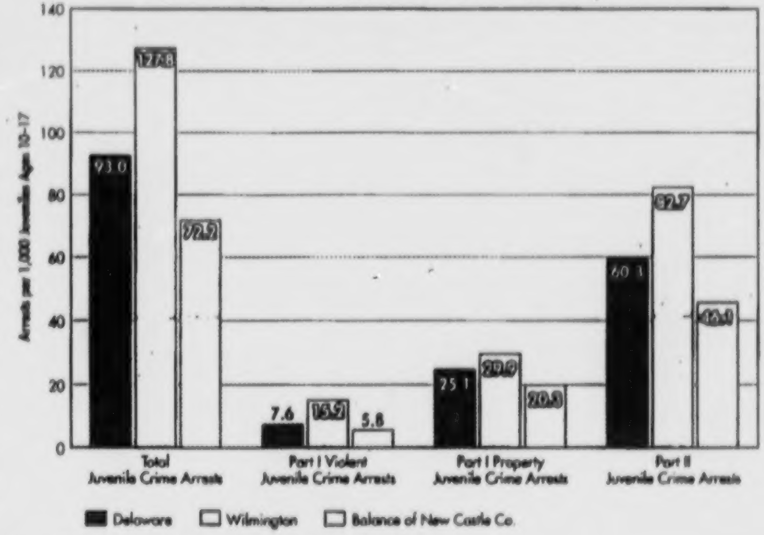
continued below

Difficulty in early childhood development, lack of positive parental involvement, association with delinquent peers, poor school performance, truancy, and leaving school prior to graduation are all major risk factors for adolescent delinquent behavior.[1] A lack of positive relationships with concerned adults and peers, as well as a lack of active involvement in school, extra-curricular activities, and community activities are also associated with higher rates of delinquency.[2]

However, despite the public perception of growing numbers of juvenile offenders, national juvenile crime rates have actually dropped dramatically in the past few years. The rate of serious violent crimes peaked in 1993,[3] but dropped by 1997 to the lowest rate since 1986. As the victims of crime, juveniles are three times more likely than adults to be the victims of assault, as well as having twice the likelihood of being victims of serious violent crime. One in eighteen victims of serious violent crime is under the age of 12.[3]

Juvenile Crime Arrests

Total Juvenile Arrests in Wilmington, Five-Year Average Rates, 1995–1999



Source: Statistical Analysis Center, Delaware Health Statistics Center

Definitions:

Part II Offenses: drug abuse violations (sales/manufacturing and possession), other assaults, fraud, stolen property (buying, receiving, possessing, etc.), sex offenses (except rape and prostitution), liquor laws, disorderly conduct, all other offenses (except traffic), curfew and loitering law violation.

Wilmington Facts at a Glance

90% of juvenile **drug** arrests involve a **male**.

81% of juvenile **crime** arrests involve a **male**.

Source: Statistical Analysis Center

Possible Solution

More resources for alternative schools, juvenile probation officers, after-school programs, juvenile justice intervention programs, and safe school measures could prevent much of the tragedy that results from juvenile crime.

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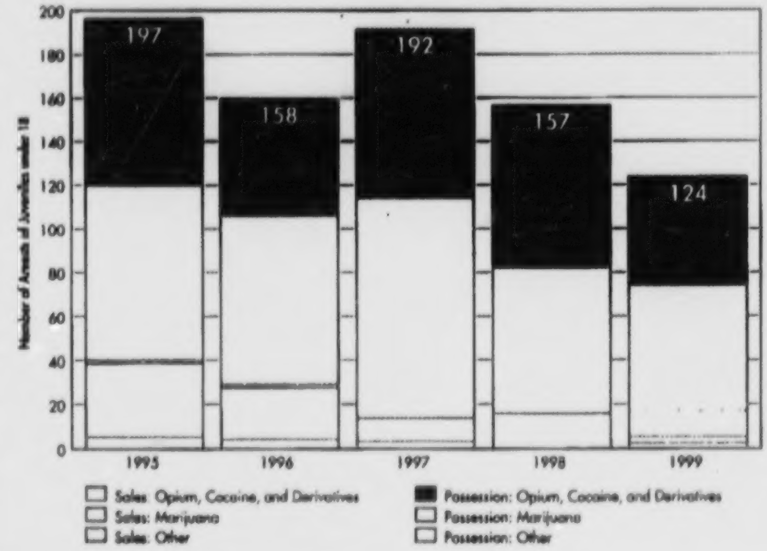
[1] *Juvenile Justice, Juvenile Crime: Panel on Juvenile Crime: Prevention, Treatment, and Control.* (2000). Committee on Law and Justice and Board on Children, Youth, and Families, Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education National Research Council and Institute of Medicine, National Academy Press, Washington, D.C.

[2] Mendel, Richard A. *Less Hype, More Help: Reducing Juvenile Crime, What Works—and What Doesn't.* (2000). American Youth Policy Forum, Wash., D.C.

[3] *Juvenile Offenders and Victims, 1999 National Report.* (2000). Wash., D.C.: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice.

Juvenile Drug Arrests

Arrests of Children under 18, Wilmington, 1995–1999



Source: Statistical Analysis Center

Did you know?

There are four types of federal safety standards covering the manufacture of teddy bears (sharp edges and points, small parts, hazardous materials, and flammability), however, there are **no** federal safety standards regarding the manufacturing of guns. Nationally, from 1994 to 1997, 71 deaths were toy-related, while 140,938 deaths were gun related.

Source: Violence Policy Center, Washington, D.C.

Wilmington Facts at a Glance

In Wilmington in 1999

- **8% of juvenile crime arrests** involve someone **12 years of age** or younger, but children under 13 are **49% of juvenile victims**.
- **42%** of juvenile victims are in the category of "other assaults" which are defined as "not aggravated assaults" (offensive touching, menacing, reckless endangering, and assaults in the third degree).
- **47%** of juvenile victims of "other assaults" are **under 12 years of age**.
- **37%** of all victims fall within the category "offenses against family and children" (endangering the welfare of a child, unlawfully dealing with a child). and **45%** of juvenile victims in this category are aged **9 and under.**

Source: Statistical Analysis Center

For more information see

Teen Deaths	p. 23
High School Dropouts	p. 31
Wilmington Children Speak	p. 42
Tables 21-26	p. 65-66

Immunizations

Definitions:

Hep B –	Hepatitis B vaccine
DTP –	Diptheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis vaccine
HiB –	H Influenzae B vaccine
IPV –	Inactivated Poliovirus vaccine
PCV –	Pneumococcal Conjugate (meningitis) vaccine

continued below

Immunizations are critical to protecting children from the dangers of deadly, yet preventable diseases. By the age of 2, a child should have gone through a series of sixteen shots for the following diseases: measles, mumps, polio, rubella, HiB, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, hepatitis B, pneumococcus, and varicella.[1] Young children are far more susceptible to disease because their immune systems are not fully developed.

Delaware state law requires children to be immunized before they can enter school. Unfortunately, many parents delay having their children immunized completely. Many childhood illnesses can develop between birth and age five that immunizations would prevent. Approximately ten dollars are saved on medical costs for every one dollar spent in immunizations.[2]

[1] Center for Disease Control. Available from www.cdc.gov/nip/publications/fs/gen/shouldknow.htm

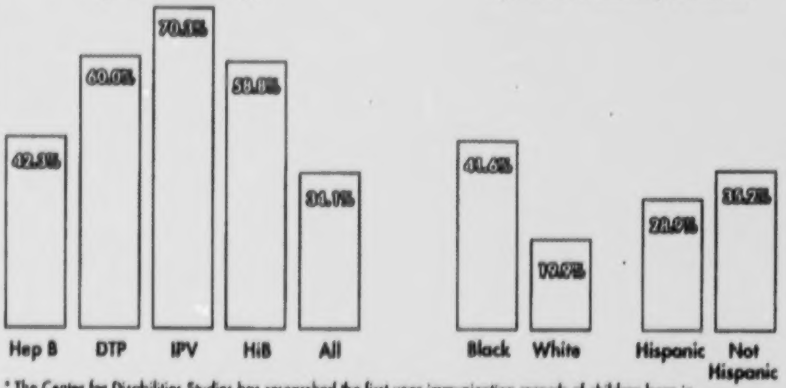
[2] 2000 Rhode Island KIDS COUNT Factbook.

Immunizations

Wilmington Births in 1998 of 864 Total Matched Records*

Percent Receiving Age Appropriate Shots by Immunization Type

Percent Receiving All Shots by Age 1 by Race and Ethnicity of Mother



* The Center for Disabilities Studies has researched the first year immunization records of children born in Wilmington in 1998. Age appropriate immunization standards are based on standards recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics and the American Academy of Family Physicians and call for a child to have received at least three Hep B, three DTP (Diptheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis), two IPV (Polio), and three HiB (H Influenzae B) vaccines in his/her first year. First year immunization records are collected from 1998 and 1999 immunization data. "Matched Records" indicates Wilmington births that had a Wilmington address and could be matched with corresponding records in the State of Delaware's immunization database.

Source: Center for Disabilities Studies, University of Delaware

Definitions:

MMR –	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella vaccine
Var –	Varicella (chicken pox) vaccine
Td –	Tetanus Booster

Wilmington Facts at a Glance

Only **34.1%** of all children in Wilmington have been fully immunized by their first birthdays.

Source: Center for Disabilities Studies, University of Delaware

Put DATA Into ACTION!

Follow the Guidelines for Immunization

Birth	Hep B
1-4 months	Hep B
2 months & 4 months	DTP, HiB, IPV, PCV
6 months	DTP, HiB, PCV
6-18 months	Hep B, IPV
12-15 months	HiB, MMR
12-18 months	Var
15-18 months	DTP
4-6 years	DTP, MMR, IPV
11-12 years	Td

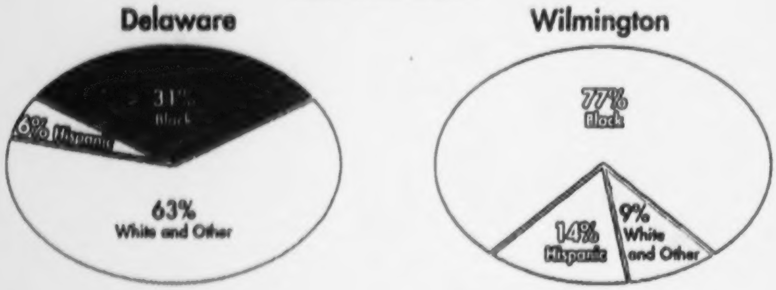
Source: Immunization schedule. KidsHealth. Available from: http://www.kidshealth.org/parent/ general/body/vaccine_p10.html

Education

The education of children shapes their personal development and life opportunities, as well as the economic and social progress of our city and state. This section presents several indicators of how well children are progressing from early childhood through secondary school.

Public School Enrollment

2000-2001 School Year



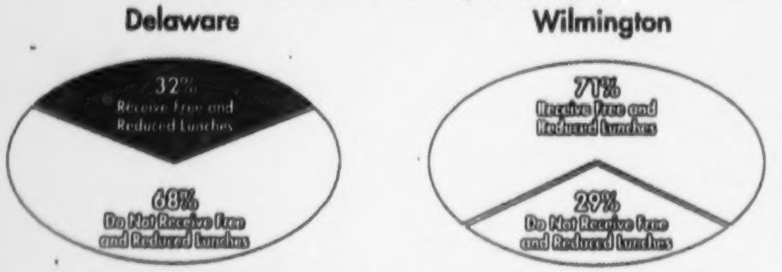
Total Public School Enrollment of Students who Reside in Delaware:	114,535	Total Public School Enrollment of Students who Reside in the City of Wilmington:	10,589
Black	35,210	Black	8,185
Hispanic	6,835	Hispanic	1,453
White and Other	72,490	White and Other	951

Note: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: Delaware Department of Education

Children Receiving Free & Reduced-Price Lunches

2000-2001 School Year as a Percentage of Total Students



The National School Lunch and Breakfast Programs provide nutritious meals to children at participating schools. To receive a reduced-price meal, household income must be below 185% of the federal poverty level. For free meals, household income must fall below 130% of poverty. Children in Food Stamp and Medicaid households are automatically eligible for free meals. Although not every eligible student participates, the number of children receiving free or reduced-price meals is an approximation of the number of low-income children in a school district.

Wilmington has more than twice as many children from low-income families compared to the state, according to participation in the free and reduced-price meal program.

Source: Delaware Department of Education

Education

Continued from previous page

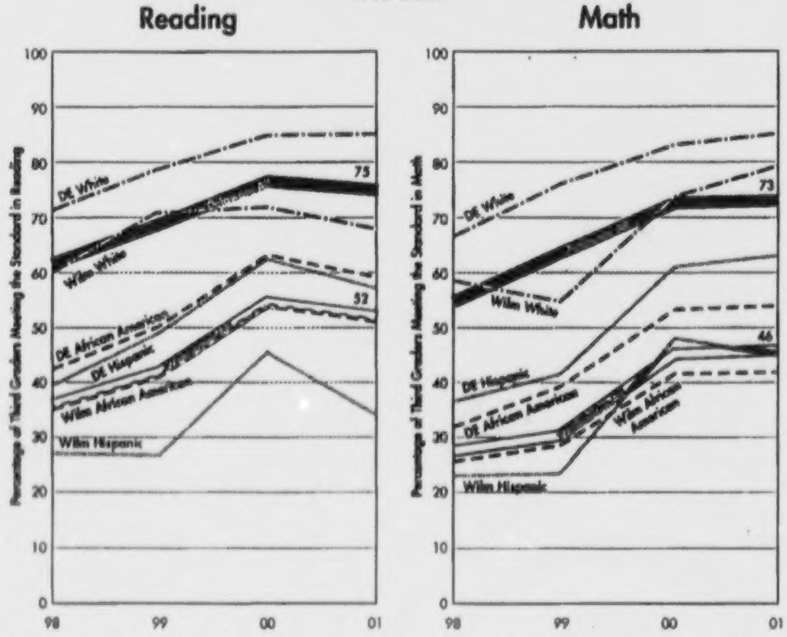
Delaware State Testing Program

The Delaware State Testing Program (DSTP), designed by Delaware Educators, measures how well students are progressing toward the state content standards. The program is one part of a much larger and richer effort by the educational community to ensure a high quality education for each and every student in Delaware. The DSTP assists Delaware educators in determining students' strengths and weaknesses to help identify academic issues. For the fourth consecutive year, students in grades 3, 5, 8, and 10 were tested in areas of reading, mathematics and writing.

Delaware State Testing Program

Grade 3 Meeting the Standard

1998–2001

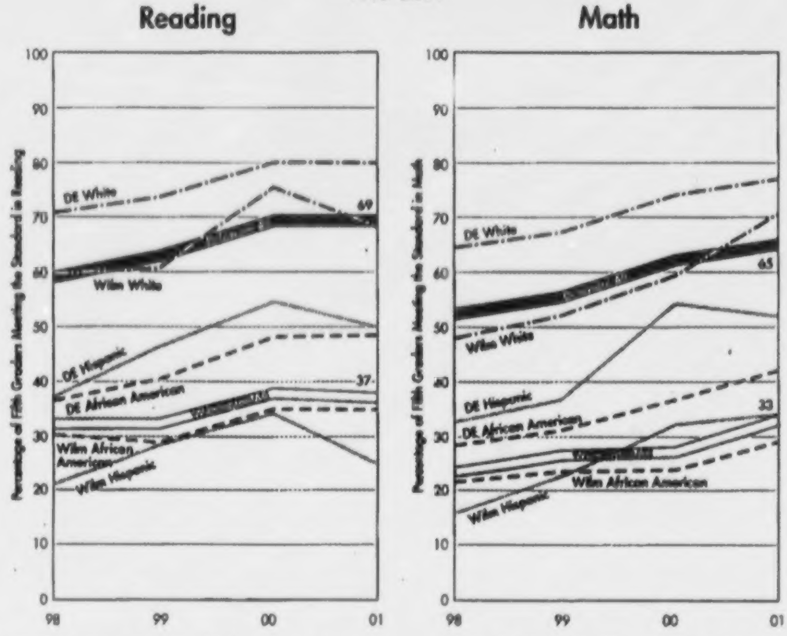


Source: Delaware Department of Education

Note: White includes Native American and Asian.

Grade 5 Meeting the Standard

1998–2001

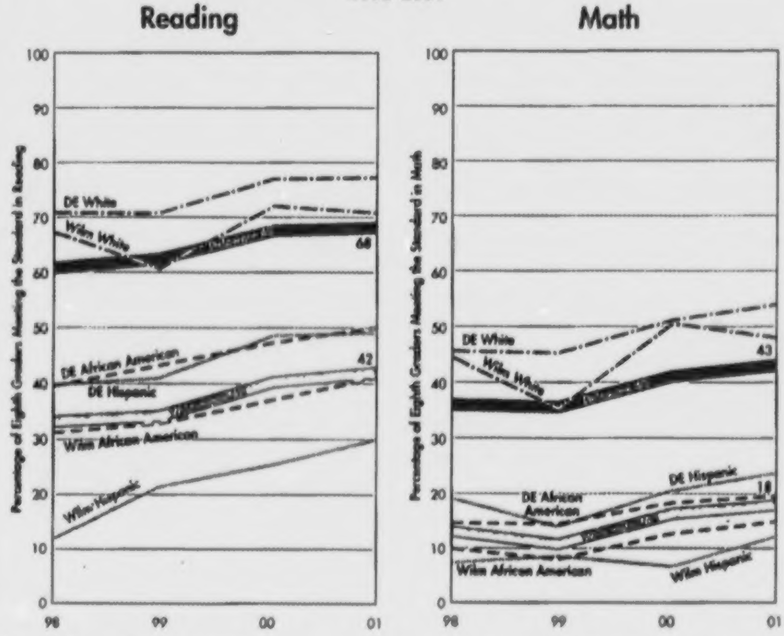


Source: Delaware Department of Education

Note: White includes Native American and Asian.

Grade 8 Meeting the Standard

1998–2001

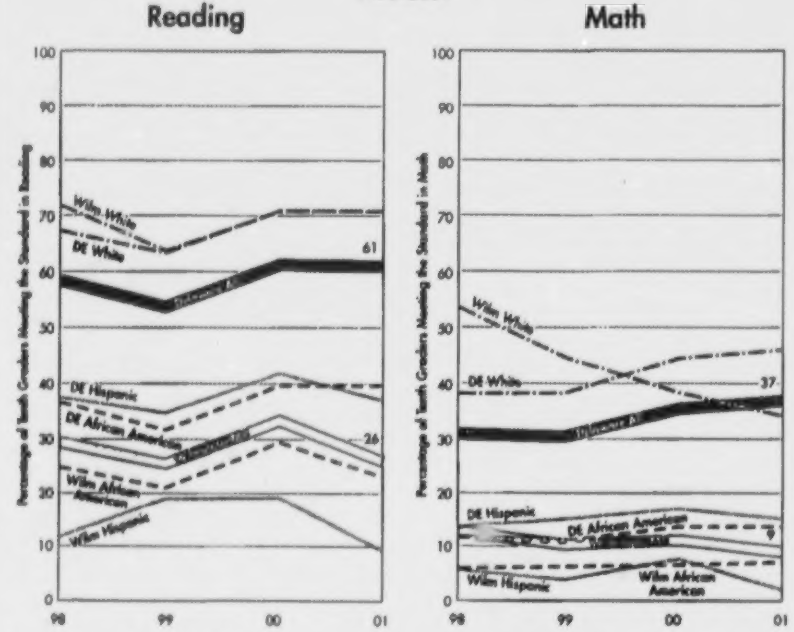


Source: Delaware Department of Education

Note: White includes Native American and Asian.

Grade 10 Meeting the Standard

1998–2001



Source: Delaware Department of Education

Note: White includes Native American and Asian.

Education

Continued from previous page

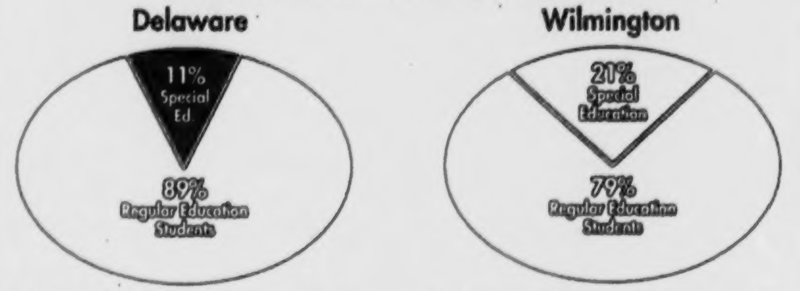
Guiding Principles of Delaware's Accountability Plan

The most important function of the Delaware public school system is to produce graduates with outstanding skills and knowledge in the core academic subjects – English/language arts, math, science, and social studies.

- Reading is the most important learning skill. The second most important learning skill is math.
- The social promotion of students deficient in reading and math is wrong and must end.
- Students who perform well should receive recognition for high achievement.
- Delaware should provide rewards for high-performing schools and consequences by holding poorly performing schools accountable.
- New teachers should meet pre-service standards, and the performance of all teachers should be evaluated at the local level.
- Local school districts should remain primarily responsible for professional and staff development.

School-Age Children with Special Needs

2000-2001 School Year as a Percentage of Total Students

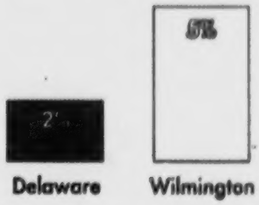


Wilmington has almost double the state percentage of school-age children with special needs.

Source: Delaware Department of Education

School-Age Children with Limited English Proficiency

2000-2001 School Year as a Percentage of Total Students



Wilmington has more than double the state percentage of school-age children with limited English proficiency.

Source: Delaware Department of Education

English Proficiency

English proficiency is vital to ensuring educational progress, and for many immigrant children and U.S.-born children of immigrants, lack of English comprehension can limit their success within the system. In 1995, there were 6.7 million children ages 5 through 17 who did not speak English at home in the United States. Approximately 36.5 percent of these children, or 2.4 million, had trouble speaking English. These children face significant barriers to academic success, which in turn will greatly limit their future options and prosperity.[1]

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[1] Difficulty speaking English. *Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children & Youth: 2000.* U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Office of the Assistant Secretary For Planning and Evaluation

High School Dropouts

Wilmington children are served by five public school districts within New Castle County: Brandywine School District, Christina School District, Colonial School District, Red Clay School District, and the New Castle County Vo-Tech School District. The Choice Program allows children to choose to attend other schools within the county and state. In addition, numerous private schools and public charter schools are available.

School Districts at a Glance

Christina School District

1997 Total Enrollment 20,330

June 2000 Graduates
(Compared to the 9th Grade Class Four Years Ago)

# of Graduates	% of 9th Grade Class Graduating
835	75.7

Annual School Dropout Rate (Grades 9-12)

Year	Number of dropouts	Percent
1995-96	303	6.1%
1996-97	364	7.1%
1997-98	396	7.8%
1998-99	306	6.2%

Red Clay School District

2000 Total Enrollment 15,602

June 2000 Graduates
(Compared to the 9th Grade Class Four Years Ago)

# of Graduates	% of 9th Grade Class Graduating
633	71.7

Annual School Dropout Rate (Grades 9-12)

Year	Number of dropouts	Percent
1995-96	228	6.0%
1996-97	205	5.2%
1997-98	193	4.8%
1998-99	185	4.7%

Brandywine School District

2000 Total Enrollment 11,090

June 2000 Graduates
(Compared to the 9th Grade Class Four Years Ago)

# of Graduates	% of 9th Grade Class Graduating
570	75.1

Annual School Dropout Rate (Grades 9-12)

Year	Number of dropouts	Percent
1995-96	132	4.0%
1996-97	157	4.8%
1997-98	142	4.3%
1998-99	124	3.7%

Colonial School District

2000 Total Enrollment 10,575

June 2000 Graduates
(Compared to the 9th Grade Class Four Years Ago)

# of Graduates	% of 9th Grade Class Graduating
333	63.4

Annual School Dropout Rate (Grades 9-12)

Year	Number of dropouts	Percent
1995-96	161	7.1%
1996-97	133	5.8%
1997-98	166	7.3%
1998-99	126	5.5%

New Castle County Vo-Tech

2000 Total Enrollment 3,230

June 2000 Graduates
(Compared to the 9th Grade Class Four Years Ago)

# of Graduates	% of 9th Grade Class Graduating
519	96.8%

Annual School Dropout Rate (Grades 9-12)

Year	Number of dropouts	Percent
1995-96	24	0.7%
1996-97	30	0.9%
1997-98	14	0.4%
1998-99	24	0.7%

Delaware Rates

School Dropout Rate (Grades 9-12)

Year	Number of dropouts	Percent
1995-96	1,435	4.7%
1996-97	1,451	4.6%
1997-98	1,562	4.7%
1998-99	1,361	4.1%

Note: Dropout rate for individual districts includes all students in the district. Wilmington students as a subset were unavailable.

Possible Solution

Programs designed to keep children connected to school by teaching them the value of learning and keeping them engaged through challenging courses that expand their minds may reduce the high school dropout rates.

For more information see

Births to Teens	p. 13
Juvenile Crime	p. 24
Delaware's A Better Chance	p. 36
Wilmington Children Speak	p. 42
Tables 27-40	p. 67-75

Education

Continued from previous page

Early Care and Education

From 1970 to 1990 the proportion of children under 18 with mothers in the workforce grew from 32 to 62 percent. In 1997, 78 percent of mothers with 6-13 year olds were working.[1]

Children go through a tremendous amount of cognitive and physical development in the first few years of life. In order to reach their potential, children need to have quality care. It has been found that a good child-care environment consists of nurturing, well-trained and empathetic teachers, and developmentally appropriate programs.[2] *According to research, children who participate in high standard early childhood education programs have fewer behavioral problems, and they score higher on school readiness and language tests than those who are not in these types of programs.*[3]

After school care for children whose parents work is another important aspect of child-care. Approximately 8 million children between the ages of 5 and 14 spend time without adult supervision on a regular basis. When children do not have adult supervision, they are at a greater risk for truancy, poor grades, and participating in risk-taking behavior, such as using drugs.[4]

---

[1] Lowe, D., Shumow, L. (1999). *After school child care programs. Future of Children* 9 (2).

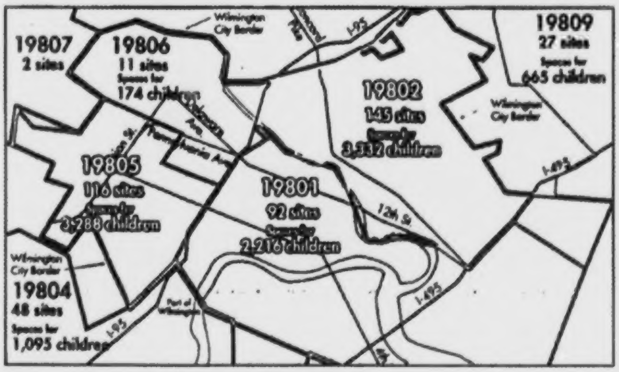
[2] Newberger, J. *Standards mean results for kids in child-care.* The Wellesley Centers for Women. Available from: http://www.wellesley.edu/wcw/crn/sac/factsht.html

[3] Newberger, J. *Standards mean results for kids in child-care.* The Wellesley Centers for Women. Available from: http://www.wellesley.edu/wcw/crn/sac/factsht.html

[4] *Fact sheet on school-aged children's out-of-school time* (2000). The Wellesley Centers for Women: The National Institute on Out-of-School Time. Available from: http://www.wellesley.edu/WCW/CRW/SAC/Factsht.html

Early Care and Education Sites

Early Care and Education Sites and Slots Available, Wilmington, July 2001


Wilmington City Border
19807
2 sites
19806
11 sites
Spaces for
174 children
19809
27 sites
Spaces for
665 children
19802
145 sites
Spaces for
3,332 children
Wilmington City Border
Pennsylvania Ave
19805
116 sites
Spaces for
3,288 children
19801
92 sites
Spaces for
2,216 children
12th St
I-95
I-495
Wilmington City Border
19804
48 sites
Spaces for
1,095 children
Port of Wilmington

Note: Number of spaces are estimated due to missing data from some part-time programs. Number of spaces does not correspond to the availability of full day child care.

Source: Center for Disabilities Studies, University of Delaware

Weekly Cost in Dollars to Families for Child Care

Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 2000

	Delaware			Wilmington			New Castle Co.		
	Min.	Avg.	High	Min.	Avg.	High	Min.	Avg.	High
0-12 months	$48	$96	$169	$60	$103	$200	$45	$112	$207
12-24 months	$49	$91	$158	$60	$97	$175	$49	$106	$186
24-36 months	$44	$88	$154	$55	$92	$175	$49	$103	$183
3 years old	$44	$87	$150	$55	$90	$173	$49	$101	$175
4 years old	$44	$87	$150	$50	$88	$156	$49	$100	$175
Kindergarten	$18	$79	$149	$30	$79	$156	$10	$88	$174
School Age	$13	$61	$132	$25	$59	$115	$10	$59	$138

Source: The Family and Workplace Connection

The cost of full-time child care often represents the largest expense, after housing, for working parents who need full-time care for their children.

For more information see
Tables 38-40 p. 74-75

Children in Poverty

Poverty is related to every KIDS COUNT indicator and has both immediate and lasting negative effects. Children who grow up in poor families are more likely to go without necessary food and clothing, lack basic health care, live in substandard housing, and have unequal access to educational opportunities. In 2000, a family of one parent and two children with an annual income of $13,874 was below the Federal poverty line.

There is considerable movement into and out of poverty each year. Those living with incomes close to the poverty line are vulnerable to falling below the poverty line due to changes in employment, housing and utility costs, and life changes such as the birth of a child, changes in marital status, illness, or disability. In the United States where the child poverty rate is often two-to-three times higher than other industrialized nations, 17% of all children were living in poverty in 1999, while 7% of all children were living in extreme poverty in families with incomes below 50% of the poverty line. Research indicates that extreme poverty during the first five years of life has especially negative effects on children's lives compared to extreme poverty experienced later in childhood.[1]

Definition:

Children in Poverty – in 2000 the poverty threshold for a one-parent, two child family was $13,874. For a family of four with two children, the threshold was $17,463.

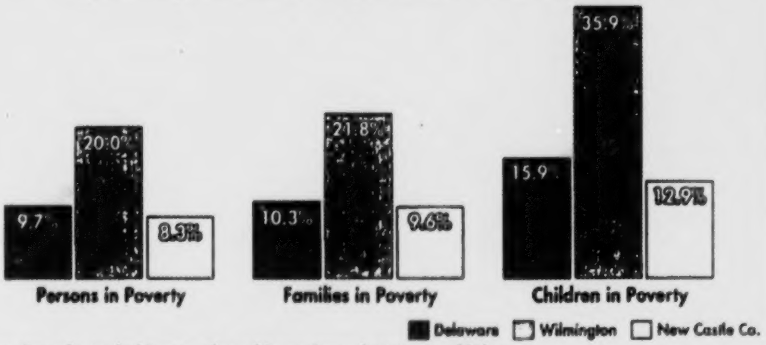
Household Income and Poverty Percentages

Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, and Delaware, 2000

	Delaware	Wilmington	New Castle Co.
Median Household Income	$43,636	$33,723	$49,350
Per Capita Income	$20,879	$18,745	$22,935
Percent of all persons below the poverty level	9.7%	20.0%	8.3%
Percent of all families below the poverty level	10.3%	21.8%	9.6%
Percent of families below the poverty level headed by a female	66.7%	79.0%	67.6%
Percent of children living below the poverty level	15.9%	35.9%	12.9%

Persons, Families, and Children in Poverty

by Percentage, Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 2000



Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware
U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, March 1998-2000

Possible Solution

Programs that encourage teens to complete high school and marry before having children will decrease the number of children born into poverty. Improved job training and apprenticeship programs combined with affordable, high-quality childcare will also help move families out of poverty.

For more information see

Births to Teens	p. 13
Births to Single Mothers	p. 34
Food Stamps	p. 35
Delaware's A Better Chance	p. 37
Environmental Hazards	p. 40
Table 41-46	p. 75-79

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[1] Child Poverty Fact Sheet. National Center for Children in Poverty. Available from http://cpmcnet.columbia.edu/dept/nccp/ycpf.html

Children in One-Parent Households

Definition:

Children in One-Parent Households – percentage of all families with "own children" under age 18 living in the household, who are headed by a person – male or female – without a spouse present in the home. "Own children" are never-married children under 18 who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Single parenthood significantly increases the likelihood a child will live in poverty. In 1997, children living with a single mother were five times more likely to live in poverty, whereas, children living with single fathers were 2.5 times more likely to live in poverty than children living with two parents.[1] In Delaware, 30.9% of single mothers were living in poverty in 1999, compared to 36.9% of single mothers in poverty in the United States.[2]

While parental employment is significant in reducing the risk of poverty, part-time employment for many single parents will have little effect. For many single mothers, opportunities to leave poverty are significantly reduced because of lack of education, access to quality child care, and gaps in wages between men and women.[3]

---

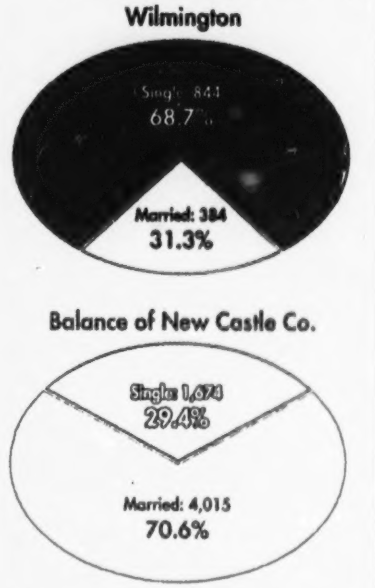
[1] *Young Children in Poverty: A Statistical Update.* National Center for Children in Poverty, Columbia School of Public Health, June 1999.

[2] Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware, www.cadsr.udel.edu.

[3] *Young Children in Poverty: A Statistical Update.* National Center for Children in Poverty, Columbia School of Public Health, June 1999.

Births to Single Mothers

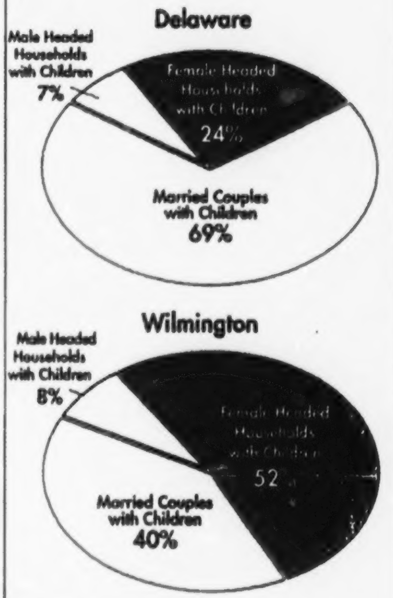
Number and Percentage of Live Births to Mothers Who Are Single, 1999



Source: Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1999

Families with Children

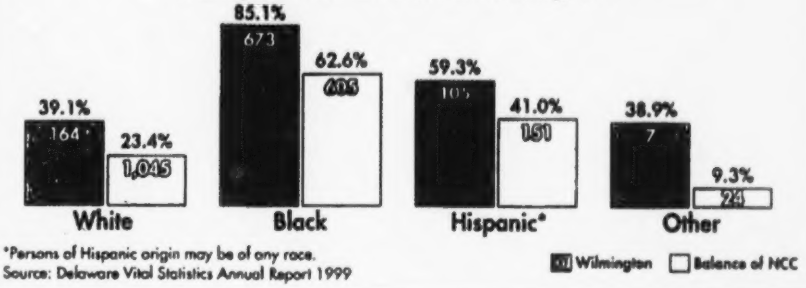
2000



Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

Births to Single Mothers by Race

Percentage and Number of Live Births to Mothers Who Are Single by Race
Wilmington and Balance of New Castle County, 1999



*Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
Source: Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1999

For more information see

Births to Teens	p. 13
Children in Poverty	p. 33
Table 47-48	p. 80-81

Food Stamps

The federally funded Food Stamps Program, initiated in 1964, was designed to assist low-income families with access to nutritious foods. Benefits are based on eligibility requirements that include income, employment requirements, having a Social Security number, and household size. March of 1998 saw the most Food Stamps participants ever with almost 28 million participants in the United States, but these numbers have dramatically decreased in the years since. Due to a strong economy affecting the eligibility of many participants, as well as the welfare reform law of 1996, the number of participants nationally in 2000 decreased to 17 million participants.[1] Food Stamps are a significant factor in assisting former TANF recipients, and other low-income individuals by providing low cost, nutritious foods for their families. However as the eligibility requirements tighten throughout the country, the number of individuals relying on alternative sources of food assistance, such as neighborhood soup kitchens and food pantries, has increased.[2]

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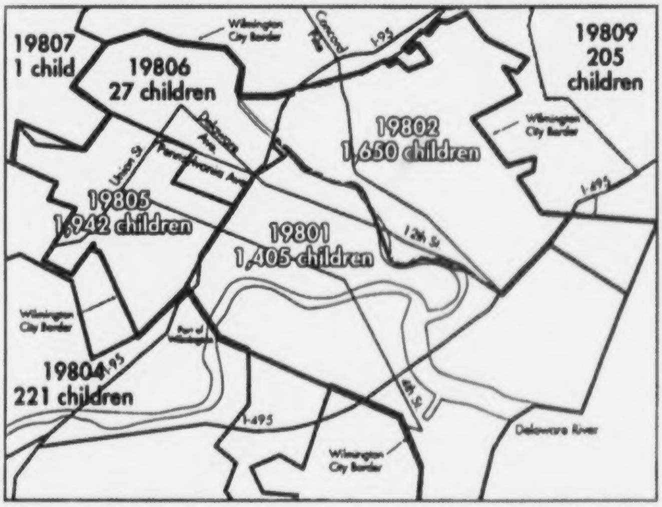
[1] *The Decline in Food Stamp Participation: A Report to Congress.* Nutrition Assistance Research Report Series, The Office of Analysis, Nutrition and Evaluation, United States Department of Agriculture, July 2001.

[2] *Characteristics of Food Stamp Households: Fiscal Year 2000.* Food and Nutrition Service, United States Department of Agriculture, June 2001.

Food Stamps Recipients in Wilmington

Number of children who receive food stamps, Wilmington, July 2001


19807
1 child
19806
27 children
Wilmington City Border
Concord Pike
I-95
19809
205
children
19802
1,650 children
Wilmington City Border
Delaware Ave
Union St
Pennsylvania Ave
19805
1,942 children
I-495
19801
1,405 children
12th St
Wilmington City Border
Port of Wilmington
19804
I-95
221 children
I-495
4th St
Delaware River
Wilmington City Border

Delaware Health and Social Services identified zip codes 19801,19802, and 19805 as the city of Wilmington.
Source: Delaware Health and Social Services

[illegible]

55% **of the children receiving food stamps in New Castle County in 1999 live in Wilmington** zip codes 19801, 19802, and 19805.

51% **of the adults receiving food stamps in New Castle County live in Wilmington** zip codes 19801, 19802, and 19805.

Wilmington represents **15%** of New Castle County's population. There has been a slight decrease in the number of children in Wilmington receiving food stamps between 1999 (5,212) and 2001 (4,997).

Source: Delaware Health and Social Services

For more information see

Children in Poverty	p. 33
Delaware's A Better Chance	p. 36
Table 44	p. 77

Delaware's A Better Chance

Welfare Reform Program

In 1996 the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) significantly changed the structure of welfare. Developed with a two-fold goal of increasing employment of welfare recipients and reducing child poverty, PRWORA gave states the responsibility of regulating TANF's (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families) time limit and employment requirements.[1] Delaware's "A Better Chance Welfare Reform Program" focuses on providing supports that assist in balancing employment, parental and personal responsibilities.[2]

Welfare reform has had a significant impact on the poverty rates in the United States. Nationally, 1.3 million families left the welfare rolls between 1996 and 1998. The number of children in poverty dropped from 5.6 million in 1996 to 4.9 million in 1998. However, the number of working poor families with children increased by more than 650,000 between 1995-1998. While children in working poor families are six times less likely to be poor (compared to those families not meeting the work standard), working poor families face problems with access to quality child care, public assistance, educational opportunities, health insurance and medical care, as well as a lack of parental involvement and family supports.[3]

---

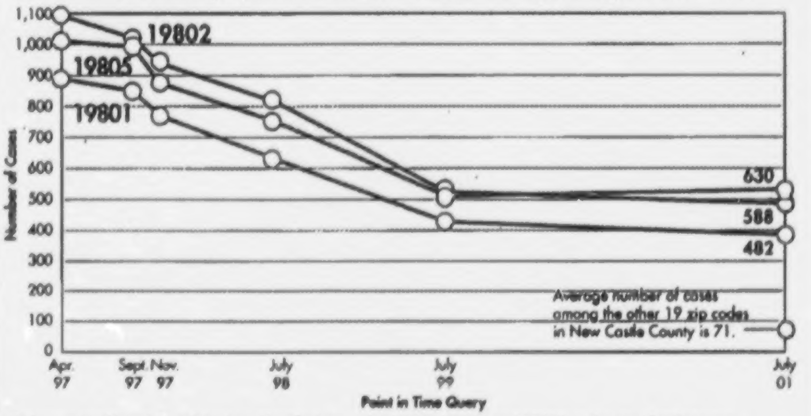
[1] Cauthen, N. & Knitzer, J. Beyond Work: Strategies to Promote the Well-being of Young Children and Families in the Context of Welfare Reform. Children and Welfare Reform, National Center for Children in Poverty, 1999.

[2] State of Delaware, Delaware Economic Development Office, http://www.delawareworkforce.com/welfare.htm.

[3] Wertheimer, R. Working Poor Families with Children: Leaving Welfare Doesn't Necessarily Mean Leaving Poverty. Child Trends Research Brief, May 2001.

Delaware's A Better Chance Welfare Reform Program Recipients in Wilmington

Number of cases by zip code who received cash assistance, Wilmington, 4/97 – 7/01

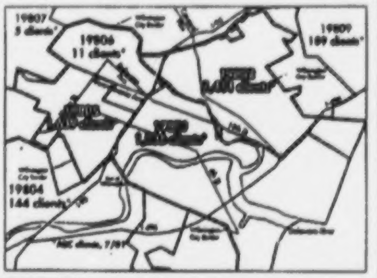


Delaware Health and Social Services identified zip codes 19801, 19802, and 19805 as the city of Wilmington.
Source: Delaware Health and Social Services

Wilmington Facts at a Glance

While Wilmington represents only 15% of New Castle County's population, 59% of the clients receiving cash assistance lived in Wilmington in July 2001.

Sources: Delaware Health and Social Services



For more information see	
Children in Poverty	p. 33
Food Stamps	p. 35
Tables 45-46	p. 78-79

Domestic Violence

Violence and abuse within relationships happen in all races, cultures and income levels. In 60% to 75% of cases where the mother is being battered, children are also being physically harmed. There is a great deal of research on the effects of violence on children. It is clear that infants and toddlers can have behavioral and emotional problems as a result of exposure to violence. School-aged children often display anxiety, depression, and aggressive behaviors. Adolescents usually manifest the effects of violence by being violent themselves; they may experience anxiety, behavioral problems, and school problems including truancy and fighting. Research has found that the most viable buffer and resource to help children cope with the stress of exposure to violence is a strong relationship with a competent, caring, and positive adult.

Source: Osofsky, J. (1999). The impact of violence on children. *The Future of Children: Domestic Violence and Children* (9), 3:33-43.

Definitions:

Domestic Violence – The defendant or victim in a family violence case may be male or female, child or adult, or may be of the same sex. Family violence is any criminal offense or violation involving the threat of physical injury or harm; act of physical injury; homicide; forced sexual contact, penetration or intercourse; property damage; intimidation; endangerment, and unlawful restraint.

Domestic Incident Reports

Criminal Only Reports, 2000

	Delaware	Wilmington
	15,835 reports	2,609 reports
Percent of Reports with a Child Present	**12.9%**	**17.8%**
Percent of Reports with an Active Protection from Abuse Court Order	**4%**	**0.9%**

16.4% of the cases reported statewide occurred in Wilmington.

Source: Department of Public Safety, Division of State Police

Did you know?

In one national study of 625 high school students, over **23%** of young women have suffered **severe physical violence in a dating relationship.**

Less than 3% who suffered violence reported it to an authority figure, and only 6% told a family member.

In another national study of 1,000 high school students, over **45%** of females and over **43%** of males experiencing violence from dating partners at least once.

Source: Armour, M. (2000). Dating violence among adolescents: The facts. Advocates for Youth. Available from: http://www.youth.org/publications/factsheet/FSDATING.HTM

Definitions:

Child Present – A child is present at the time of the incident, as reported by the police.

Active PFA Order – Incidents in which there are any active court orders such as Custody, Protection from Abuse orders, No Contact orders, or other court orders.

Put DATA Into ACTION!

Teach children alternatives to violence

Help children find ways to settle arguments without violence. Be a good role model. If you know a child is witnessing violence, you can help the child by helping the battered parent. Be supportive of the victim and express your concern about the well-being of his/her family. Simple statements like "I am concerned about you. How are you doing?" can make a lasting difference.

For more information see

Table 52 p. 83

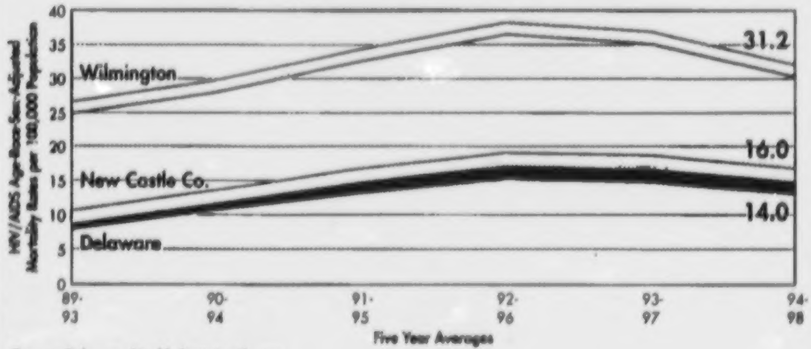
HIV/AIDS

The Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) that causes Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is transmitted through sexual contact with an infected person, sharing needles or syringes with an infected person, as well as from mother to child during pregnancy and birth, or after birth through breast feeding. As of June 2000, over 300,000 people were reported living with AIDS in the United States, and 4,300 of these individuals were children or youth.[1]

The rate of infection for teenagers continues to rise dramatically, and each hour in the United States at least one teenager is infected with HIV. Barriers to testing, lack of HIV/AIDS education, and limited access to medical care create difficulties for many adolescents to receive the early care that is imperative for treatment of HIV/AIDS.[2]

HIV/AIDS Deaths

Wilmington Compared to New Castle County and Delaware



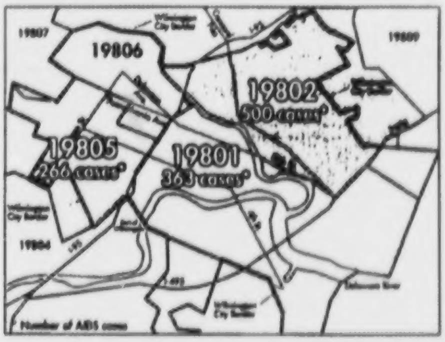
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Wilmington Facts at a Glance

In 2000 Delaware had the **4th highest** per capita **AIDS rate** in the U.S.

The **three highest areas** of AIDS prevalence in Delaware are all Wilmington zip codes: 19802, 19801, and 19805.

Source: HIV/ AIDS Epidemiology, Delaware Health and Social Services



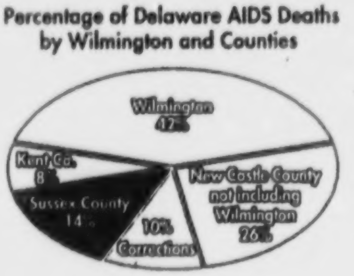
The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention calculates the AIDS case rate for Wilmington, July 1999–June 2000 as **27.7** per 100,000 population. This is an **increase from the rate of 24.3** during the previous year. The Wilmington case rate is nearly three times that of the average metropolitan area with a population size of 50,000 – 500,000.

---

[1] Center for Disease Control and Prevention, www.cdc.gov

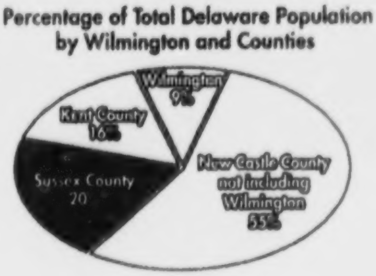
[2] Szekeres, G. *HIV/AIDS in Adolescence*. San Francisco AIDS Foundation Bulletin of Experimental Treatments for AIDS, Winter 2000.

AIDS Cases by County and Wilmington



Percentage of Delaware AIDS Deaths by Wilmington and Counties

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center, April 2001



Percentage of Total Delaware Population by Wilmington and Counties

Source: 2000 Census, US Census Bureau

Cumulative Distribution of Delaware AIDS Cases

by County and Gender through April 30, 2001

County	Male	Female
Wilmington	795	330
New Castle outside of Wilm.	530	154
Kent	174	64
Sussex	300	53
Correctional Facilities	216	19
Totals	**2,016**	**620**

Note: Delaware has tracked AIDS cases since 1984.

Source: HIV/ AIDS Epidemiology, Delaware Health and Social Services

Wilmington Facts at a Glance

There were 12 pediatric cases* reported in Wilmington, 9 were Black and 3 Hispanic. 22 pediatric cases have been reported throughout the state with 93% of those cases being transmitted by a mother infected with HIV/AIDS.

The majority of Wilmington AIDS cases are Black (81%).

Wilmington residents represent 42% of all AIDS cases in Delaware.

Males who live in Wilmington account for 39% of all cases among males in the state.

Females who live in Wilmington account for 53% of all cases among females in the state.

* Pediatric case: Patient is less than 13 years of age at diagnosis.

Source: Delaware Health and Social Services

HIV Infections/AIDS Deaths by Race, Hispanic Origin and Gender, 1998

	All races		White		Black		Hispanic*		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Delaware	47	8	8	1	39	7	3	0	0	0
Wilmington	24	4	2	1	22	3	1	0	0	0
Balance of New Castle Co.	14	2	5	0	9	2	2	0	0	0

*Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race and therefore may be counted twice

Source: Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1999

Did you know? Studies have shown that approximately 40% of youth tested for HIV do not return for their test results.

Source: M.J. Rotherman-Borus, et al. *Promoting Early Detection of HIV Among Adolescents.* Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine, May 2000, v. 154, n. 5, 435-439.

For more information see

Tables 49-51 p. 82-83

Environmental Hazards

Children today face an array of exposures to potentially toxic hazards such as lead, PCBs, asbestos, radon, pesticides, and solvents. These exposures can have a significant impact on children's health and well-being. Hazardous substances can cause damage to the nervous system and can put children at risk of developing learning disabilities, chronic and acute respiratory diseases, cancers, and other illnesses. [1]

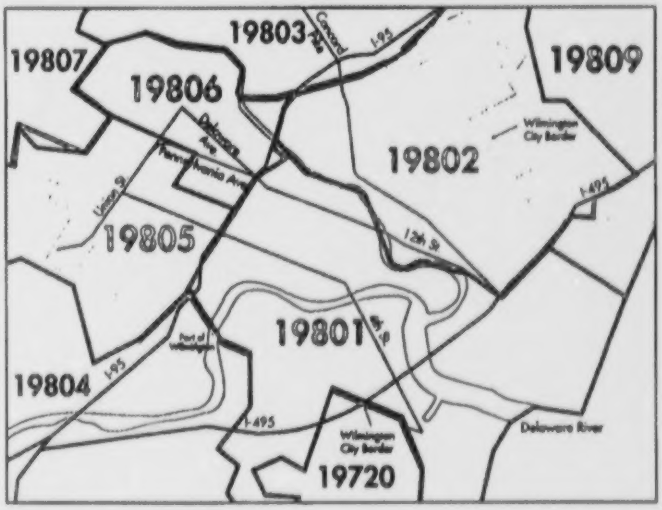
Lead exposure can come from breathing or swallowing lead dust or by eating soil and/or paint chips with lead in them. Lead is more dangerous to babies and young children than adults because their bodies absorb more lead and their developing brains and nervous systems are more sensitive to the damaging effects of lead. [2]

[1] *About Children's Environmental Health.* Children's Environmental Health Network. Available from http://www.cehn.org/cehn/About ceh.html

[2] Available from www.AECLP.org/2/index.html

Lead Priority Areas by Zip Code

Wilmington, 1999



☐ Priority target Zip codes

Areas are designated as priority where greater than 20% of the children under 6 years old live below the poverty level and/or greater than 27% of the housing units were built before 1950.

Source: Delaware Division of Public Health

Put DATA into ACTION!

Check for Sources of Lead

- To check dishes for lead, you can use a commercially available test kit or call the manufacturer directly.
- If you are concerned that your home may have high lead levels because of old lead-based paint, contact the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development's Office of Lead Hazard Control for its "Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing," or call HUD at (800) 245-2691.
- Check with your public water company for assistance and information about lead levels. If you have a private well, you can have your water tested by a local laboratory.
- You may also wish to ask your child's doctor about having your child's blood tested for lead. A blood lead level of 10 mcg/dL or higher indicates lead poisoning.

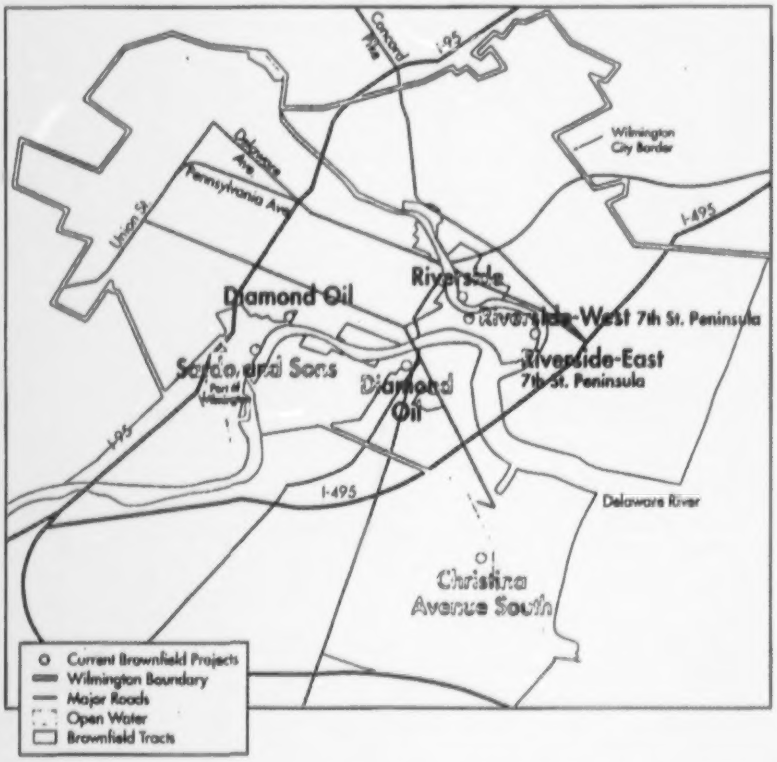
Source: KidsHealth. Available from http://kid-health.org/parent/firstaid_safe/home/environ_p7.html

Brownfield areas include abandoned and empty factories and buildings from industries that produce pollutants such as gas stations, dry cleaners, and oil facilities. The General Accounting Office of the United States government estimates that there are as many as 425,000 brownfields throughout the country covering 5 million acres of land. This expanse is equivalent to the area covered in 60 of the United States largest cities.

There are barriers to cleaning up brownfields. There may not be adequate funding for clean-up efforts, uncertainty about what standards must be met, and reluctance on the part of investors to move into impoverished communities.[1]

Definition:
Brownfields - Abandoned, idled, or under-used industrial and commercial facilitates where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination.

Brownfield Tracts and Brownfield Projects
Wilmington, 1999


Concord Pike
I-95
Delaware Ave
Pennsylvania Ave
Union St
Wilmington City Border
I-495
Riverside
Diamond Oil
Riverside-West 7th St. Peninsula
Riverside-East
7th St. Peninsula
Sardo and Sons
Port of Wilmington
Diamond Oil
I-95
I-495
Delaware River
Christina Avenue South
Current Brownfield Projects
Wilmington Boundary
Major Roads
Open Water
Brownfield Tracts

Source: Byrne, J. (1999, May). *The Brownfields Challenge: A survey of environmental justice and community participation initiatives among ten national brownfields pilot projects.* Center for Energy and Environmental Policy, University of Delaware.

Possible Solution

Investment and redevelopment of brownfields is important because it can unleash tremendous commercial opportunities, bringing economic development to impoverished communities.

For more information see

Children in Poverty	p. 33

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[1] Brownfields frequently asked questions and answers. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Accessed: 6/28/2001. Available from: http://www.hud.gov/bfields/browngs.cfm?

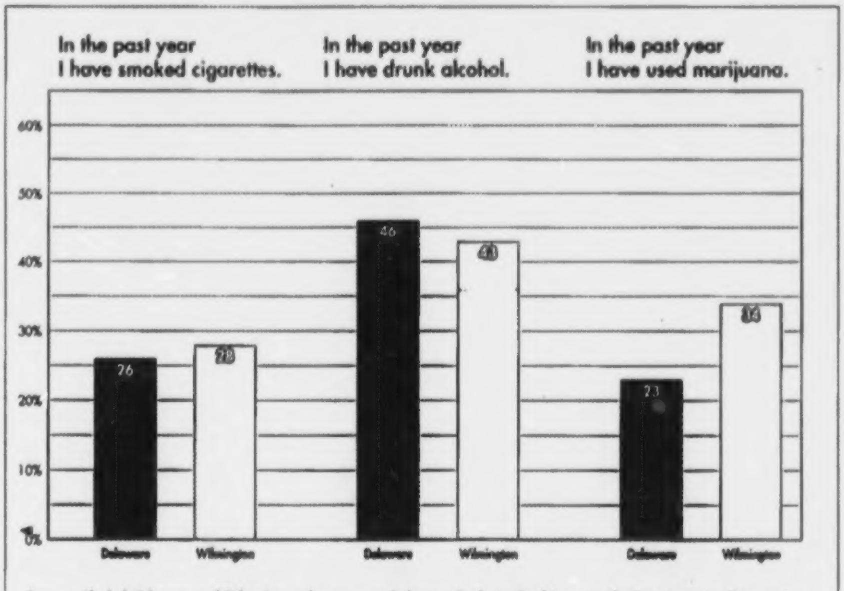
Wilmington Children Speak

Each year since 1995, the Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies at the University of Delaware has administered a survey to public school students in the fifth, eighth, and eleventh grades about alcohol, tobacco, and drug use. The study is supported by the Office of Prevention and the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health and administered through the cooperation of the Department of Education and the Delaware Drug Free School Coordinators. It has become a valuable tool in assessing trends of drug use among Delaware students. Since 1998 the survey has included new information on school behavior and school violence. The Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies provided KIDS COUNT with data from 2000 from students who lived in Wilmington zip codes 19801, 19802, 19805, and 19806. Caution should be exercised in interpreting the data due to the small sample size of Wilmington students. However, it is useful to examine the issues in light of the increased interest in safety, parental involvement, substance abuse, educational needs, and future plans of Wilmington youth.

Source: *Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Abuse among Delaware Students: Final Report to the State Incentive Cooperative Agreement Advisory Committee and the Delaware Prevention Coalition.* April 2001. Prepared by The Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies and The Center for Community Development and Family Policy, University of Delaware.

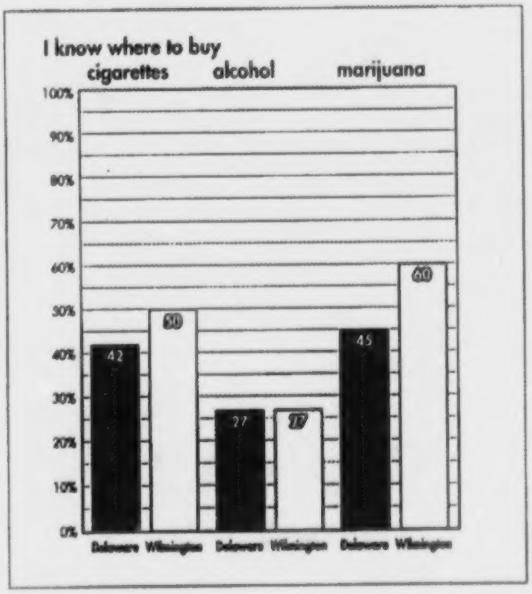
8th Graders

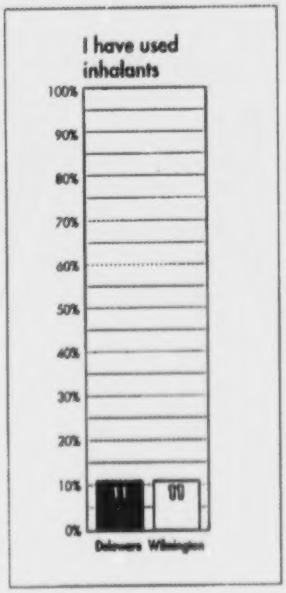
The survey included 534 eighth graders who live in Wilmington.

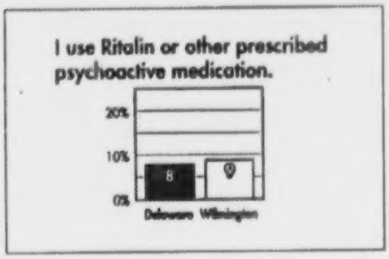


Source: *Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Abuse among Delaware Students: Final Report to the State Incentive Cooperative Agreement Advisory Committee and the Delaware Prevention Coalition.* April 2001. Prepared by The Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies and The Center for Community Development and Family Policy, University of Delaware.

8th Graders

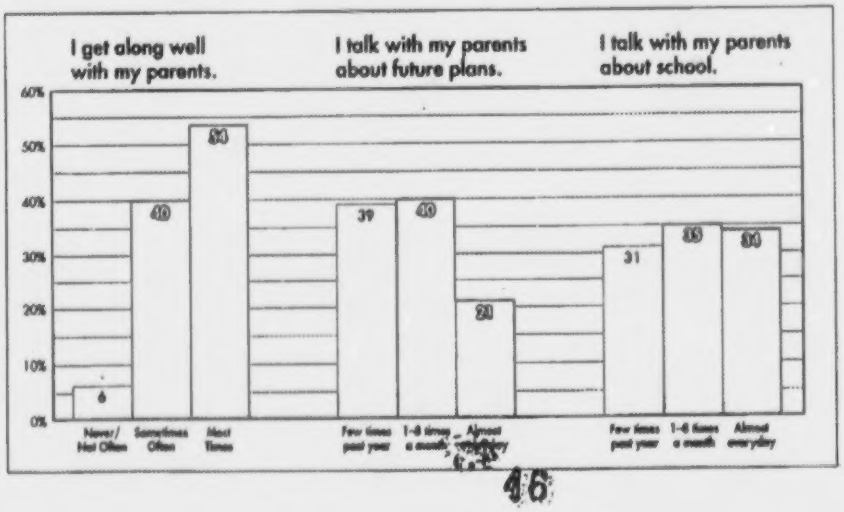






Source for all graphs: *Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Abuse among Delaware Students: Final Report to the State Incentive Cooperative Agreement Advisory Committee and the Delaware Prevention Coalition.* April 2001. Prepared by The Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies and The Center for Community Development and Family Policy, University of Delaware.

Wilmington 8th Graders



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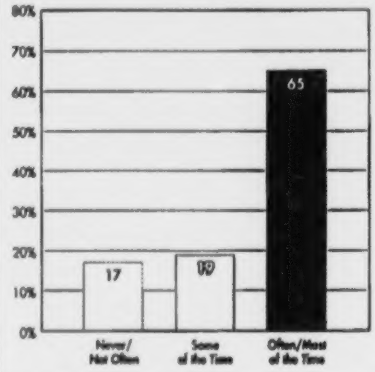
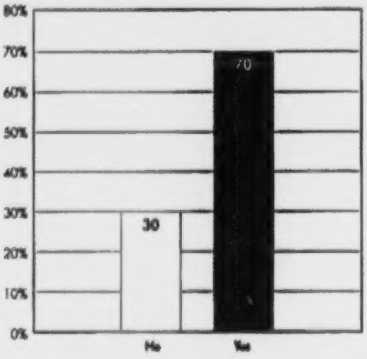
Wilmington 8th Graders

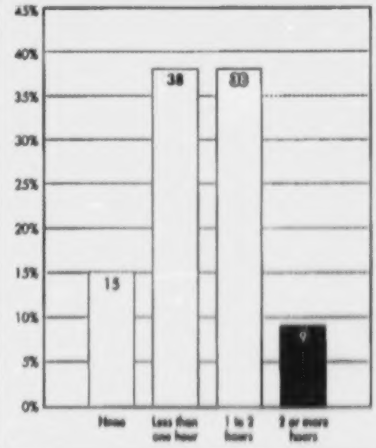
I feel safe in my neighborhood.



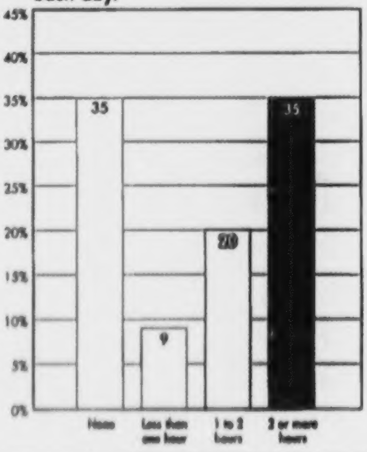
I feel safe in my school.



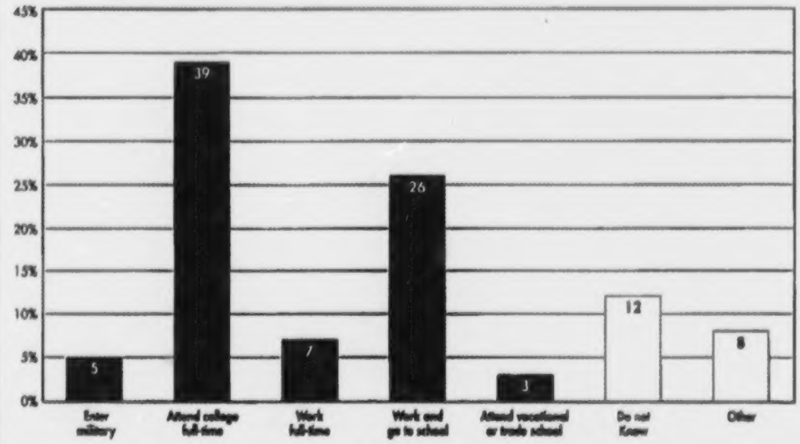
I study every day outside of school.



I participate in organized activities each day.

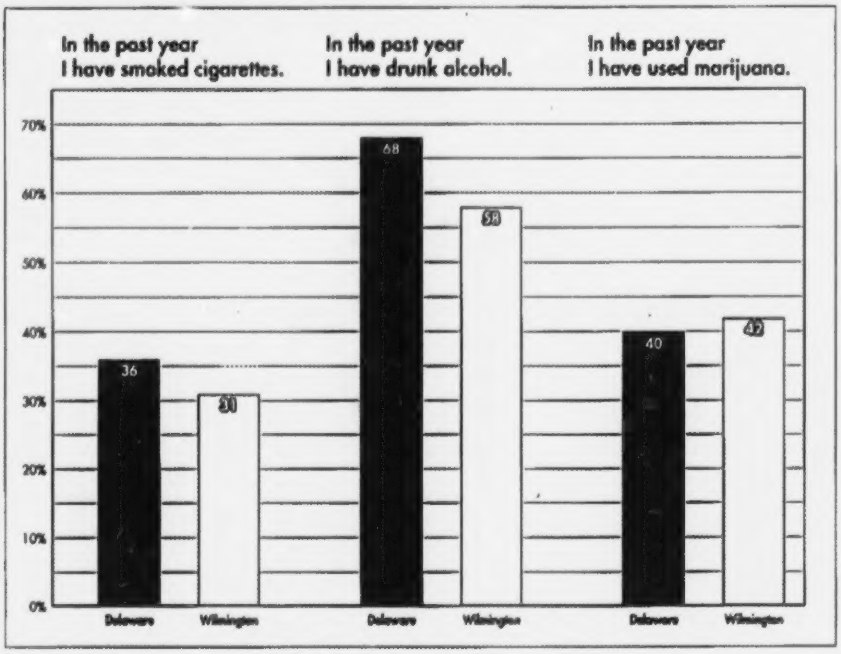


After leaving high school I plan to



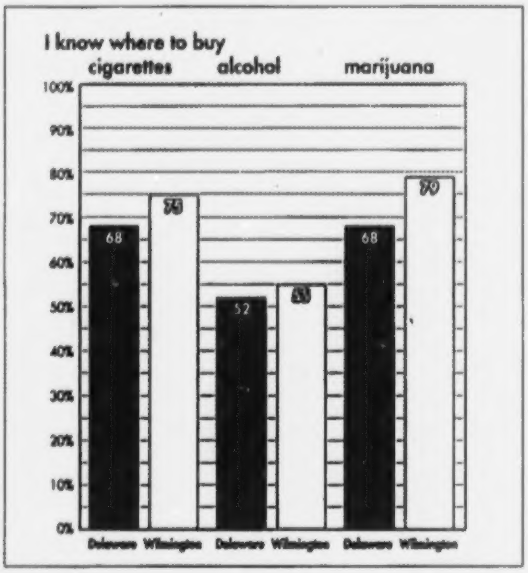
11th Graders

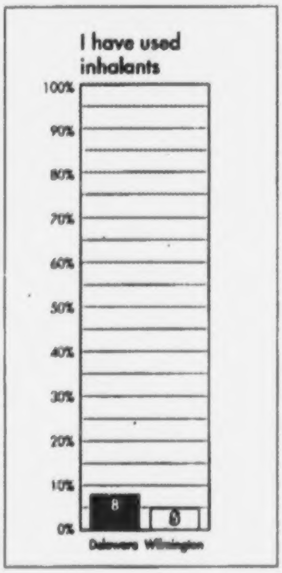
The survey included 363 eleventh graders who live in Wilmington.

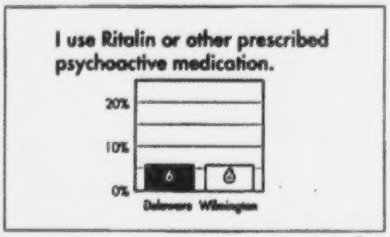

In the past year I have smoked cigarettes.

In the past year I have drunk alcohol.

In the past year I have used marijuana.


I know where to buy
cigarettes alcohol marijuana


I have used inhalants


I use Ritalin or other prescribed psychoactive medication.

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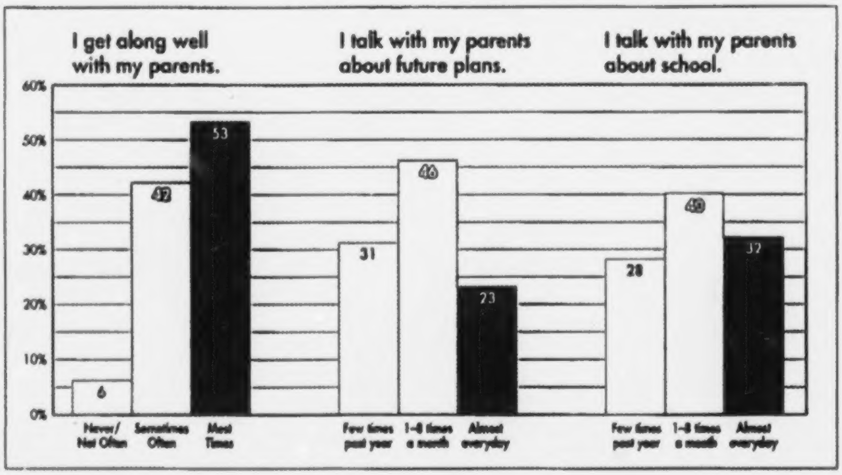
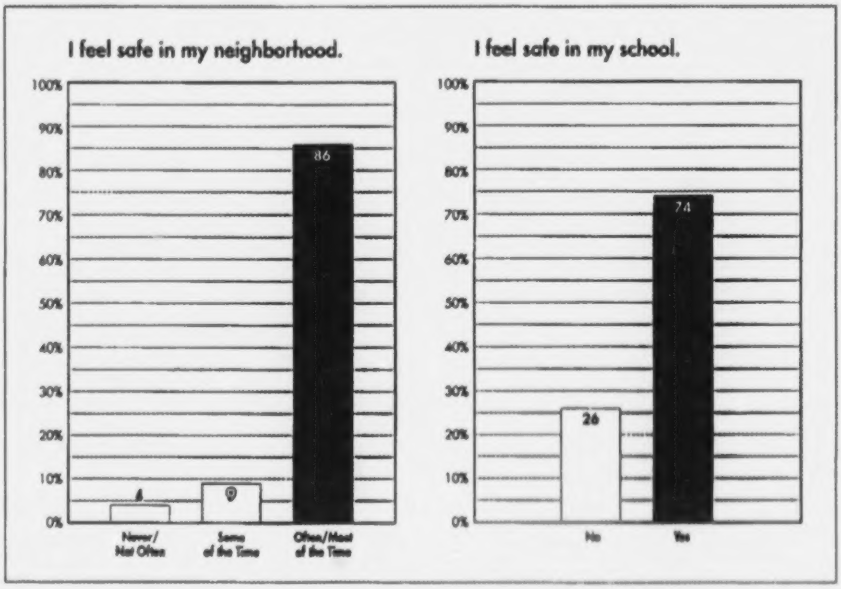
Source for all graphs: *Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Abuse among Delaware Students: Final Report to the State Incentive Cooperative Agreement Advisory Committee and the Delaware Prevention Coalition.* April 2001. Prepared by The Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies and The Center for Community Development and Family Policy, University of Delaware.

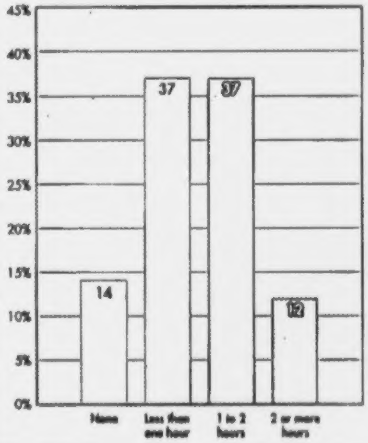
Wilmington 11th Graders



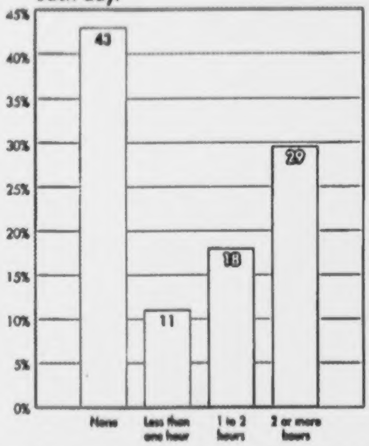


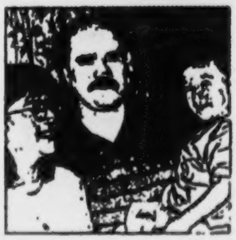
Wilmington 11th Graders

I study every day outside of school.

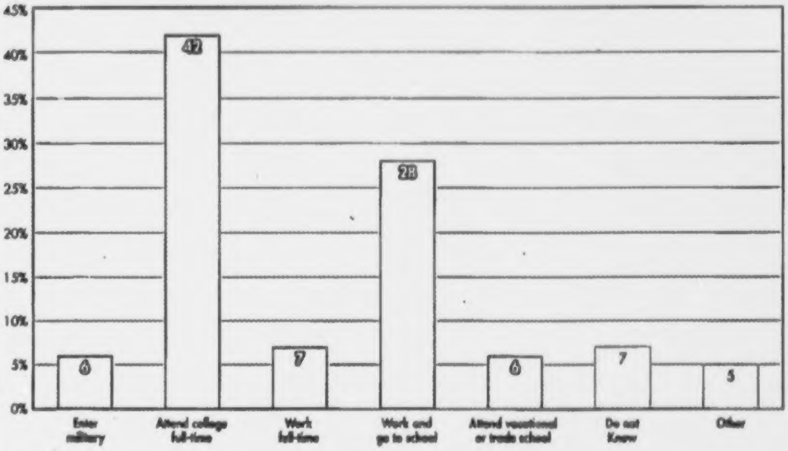


I participate in organized activities each day.





After leaving high school I plan to



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Population Estimates of Children

Population Estimates of Children 0–19, Wilmington and New Castle County, 1990–2005

Race/Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2005
Wilmington Total												
0-4	5,215	5,187	5,162	5,136	5,111	5,085	5,030	4,976	4,921	4,869	4,816	4,483
5-9	5,173	5,161	5,150	5,137	5,125	5,114	5,102	5,090	5,078	5,066	5,054	4,865
10-14	4,782	4,842	4,903	4,964	5,027	5,090	5,094	5,098	5102	5,106	5,110	5,125
15-19	4,482	4,377	4,275	4,175	4,078	3,982	4,037	4,094	4,151	4,209	4,268	4,360
Wilmington White												
0-4	1,452	1,445	1,437	1,431	1,423	1,416	1,400	1,386	1,371	1,355	1,341	1,249
5-9	1,307	1,304	1,301	1,299	1,296	1,293	1,290	1,287	1,284	1,281	1,278	1,230
10-14	1,090	1,104	1,119	1,133	1,147	1,162	1,163	1,164	1,165	1,166	1,167	1,171
15-19	1,084	1,059	1,035	1,011	987	965	978	992	1,007	1,020	1,035	1,058
Wilmington Black												
0-4	3,342	3,325	3,308	3,291	3,275	3,258	3,223	3,189	3,154	3,120	3,086	2,872
5-9	3,388	3,381	3,373	3,366	3,358	3,351	3,343	3,336	3,327	3,320	3,312	3,188
10-14	3,274	3,315	3,357	3,399	3,441	3,485	3,488	3,490	3,493	3,495	3,498	3,508
15-19	3,009	2,939	2,871	2,804	2,739	2,675	2,712	2,750	2,788	2,827	2,867	2,929
New Castle County Total												
0-4	32,699	32,872	33,046	33,221	33,397	33,574	33,425	33,277	33,131	32,984	32,838	30,902
5-9	30,412	30,665	30,920	31,178	31,438	31,700	31,829	31,957	32,087	32,217	32,347	31,480
10-14	27,812	28,424	29,050	29,689	30,343	31,011	31,234	31,460	31,686	31,916	32,146	32,598
15-19	31,231	30,754	30,284	29,822	29,368	28,921	29,513	30,117	30,732	31,362	32,003	33,039
New Castle County White												
0-4	25,250	25,297	25,344	25,391	25,439	25,486	25,372	25,258	25,145	25,032	24,920	23,158
5-9	23,233	23,544	23,858	24,178	24,502	24,830	24,814	24,797	24,782	24,765	24,749	24,159
10-14	21,012	21,512	22,025	22,550	23,087	23,636	23,910	24,188	24,469	24,753	25,041	24,955
15-19	24,541	23,910	23,296	22,699	22,119	21,554	22,010	22,476	22,952	23,437	23,934	25,465
New Castle County Black												
0-4	6,760	6,833	6,908	6,984	7,060	7,137	7,075	7,013	6,952	6,892	6,832	6,754
5-9	6,518	6,397	6,279	6,163	6,050	5,938	6,011	6,083	6,158	6,233	6,309	5,905
10-14	6,223	6,337	6,455	6,573	6,695	6,818	6,705	6,595	6,486	6,379	6,274	6,540
15-19	6,065	6,219	6,377	6,539	6,705	6,876	7,012	7,152	7,294	7,439	7,586	6,880

Source: Delaware Population Consortium Annual Population Projections 1999

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Demographics

Table 2:

Population Estimates by Age, Gender, and Race

Population Estimates for Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 1997

	0-19	20-64	65+	Total	% 0-19	% 20-64	% 65+	% Total
Delaware	201,102	455,344	94,740	751,186	26.8	60.6	12.6	100.0
Male	103,184	225,923	39,981	369,088	13.7	30.1	5.3	49.1
White	79,163	184,780	35,805	299,748	10.5	24.6	4.8	39.9
Black	21,854	36,800	3,868	62,522	2.9	4.9	0.5	8.3
Female	97,918	229,421	54,759	382,098	13.0	30.5	7.3	50.9
White	74,175	183,862	48,401	306,438	9.9	24.5	6.4	40.8
Black	21,455	40,853	5,939	68,247	2.9	5.4	0.8	9.1
Wilmington*	19,250	42,618	10,714	72,582	2.6	5.7	1.4	9.7
Male	9,988	20,441	3,764	34,193	1.3	2.7	0.5	4.6
White	2,496	9,613	2,396	14,505	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.9
Black	6,610	9,682	1,304	17,596	0.9	1.3	0.2	2.3
Female	9,262	22,177	6,950	38,389	1.2	3.0	0.9	5.1
White	2,326	9,242	4,771	16,339	0.3	1.2	0.6	2.2
Black	6,152	11,950	2,109	20,211	0.8	1.6	0.3	2.7
New Castle Co.	128,479	304,132	53,981	486,592	17.1	40.5	7.2	64.8
Male	66,206	150,924	22,059	239,189	8.8	20.1	2.9	31.8
White	50,716	122,640	19,650	193,006	6.8	16.3	2.6	25.7
Black	13,740	24,965	2,242	40,947	1.8	3.3	0.3	5.5
Female	62,273	153,208	31,922	247,403	8.3	20.4	4.2	32.9
White	47,271	122,472	28,086	197,829	6.3	16.3	3.7	26.3
Black	13,203	27,463	3,632	44,298	1.8	3.7	0.5	5.9

Racial breakdown may not total gender breakdown due to omission of "Other" races.

* Race estimates for the city of Wilmington are illustrative and should be interpreted with care.

Source: Delaware Population Consortium

Table 3:

Population by Race and Ethnicity

Population for Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 2000

	Delaware	Wilmington	New Castle County
Total Population	783,600	72,664	500,265
White Alone	567,973	23,352	353,760
Black or African American Alone	148,435	40,545	99,648
Hispanic	37,277	7,148	26,293
American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, Two or More Races	29,915	1,619	20,564

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

Table 4:

Teen Birth Rates

Five-Year Average Birth Rates for Teens ages 15–19
U.S., Delaware, and Wilmington 1989–1999

Area/Race	1989-1993	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999
U.S.	59.8	60.1	59.3	57.7	56.0	54.4	52.6
White	50.8	51.4	51.2	50.2	49.0	47.9	46.7
Black	112.0	110.5	106.9	101.6	96.8	92.2	87.7
Delaware	57.0	57.7	58.3	57.9	57.6	57.1	56.3
White	39.0	39.8	40.8	40.8	41.0	40.4	39.3
Black	122.6	120.7	117.2	113.7	111.6	110.6	108.1
Wilmington	150.1	150.9	152.2	152.6	152.3	147.6	142.9
White	135.7	137.1	137.4	144.3	139.1	122.6	113.8
Black	172.7	173.2	174.7	172.8	174.7	173.3	169.4

Source: Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1999

Table 5:

Teen Mothers Who Are Single

Five Year Average Percentage of Births to Mothers Under 20 Years of Age Who Are Single
By Race and Hispanic Origin* of Mother
U.S., Delaware, and Wilmington, 1984–1999

Area/Race-Hisp. Origin*	1984-1988	1985-1989	1986-1990	1987-1991	1988-1992	1989-1993	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999
U.S.	61.3	63.5	65.3	66.9	68.1	69.3	71.0	72.6	74.0	75.6	77.0	N/A
White	48.2	51.0	53.4	55.5	57.3	59.0	61.4	63.7	65.7	67.8	69.7	N/A
Black	90.5	91.1	91.5	91.9	92.3	92.6	93.2	93.8	94.8	95.5	96.0	N/A
Hispanic*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	61.6	63.6	65.2	66.5	68.3	70.3	N/A
Delaware	70.5	73.1	76.2	78.2	80.8	83.3	86.1	86.7	88.3	89.1	89.3	89.3
White	53.0	56.2	58.6	61.2	65.2	69.3	73.8	77.3	80.2	81.5	81.7	81.9
Black	90.9	92.3	92.9	94.0	94.9	95.7	96.7	97.4	97.7	97.9	97.9	97.9
Hispanic*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	70.9	73.0	75.9	76.9	79.6	81.0	80.9
Wilmington	N/A	N/A	N/A	91.4	92.9	93.6	95.3	96.2	96.7	96.9	97.1	96.8
White	N/A	N/A	N/A	75.0	78.2	80.9	85.8	87.3	87.4	88.5	88.8	87.1
Black	N/A	N/A	N/A	96.0	96.6	97.1	97.8	98.5	99.2	99.0	99.0	99.0
Hispanic*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	77.7	81.5	83.4	84.0	85.0	86.0	84.6

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race
Sources: Delaware Health Statistics Center; National Center for Health Statistics

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Births to Teens

Table 6:

Births by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Age of Mother

Number and Percent of Live Births by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Age of Mother
Delaware, Wilmington, and Balance of New Castle County, 1999

Area/Race-Hispanic Origin*	Total Births to All Ages	Births to Teen Mothers 19 years old and under		Births to Teen Mothers Less than 15 years old		Births to Teen Mothers 15–17 years old		Births to Teen Mothers 18–19 years old	
	Total Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Delaware	10,666	1,415	13.3	33	0.3	496	4.7	886	8.3
White	7,595	750	9.9	15	0.2	243	3.2	492	6.5
Black	2,664	630	23.6	17	0.6	242	9.1	371	13.9
Other	407	35	8.6	1	0.2	11	2.7	23	5.7
Hispanic*	858	143	16.7	6	0.7	48	5.6	89	10.4
Wilmington	1,228	276	22.5	9	0.7	107	8.7	160	13.0
White	419	47	11.2	1	0.2	22	5.3	24	5.7
Black	791	226	28.6	8	1.0	84	10.6	134	16.9
Other	18	3	16.7	0	0.0	1	5.6	2	11.1
Hispanic*	177	33	18.6	1	0.6	15	8.5	17	9.6
Balance of NC County	5,689	532	9.4	7	0.1	195	3.4	330	5.8
White	4,465	359	8.0	5	0.1	125	2.8	229	5.1
Black	967	165	17.1	2	0.2	68	7.0	95	9.8
Other	257	8	3.1	0	0.0	2	0.8	6	2.3
Hispanic*	368	63	17.1	4	1.1	20	5.4	39	10.6

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. See information about Hispanic data on page 58.
1. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.
2. Percentages are calculated based upon the total number of births in each race group for all ages.
3. Percentages for the race group "Other" may be misleading due to the small number of births in this category.

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 7:

Prenatal Care

Five-Year Average Percentage of Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in the First Trimester of Pregnancy by Race and Hispanic Origin

U.S., Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 1987–1999

Area/Race-Hispanic Origin*	1987-1991	1988-1992	1989-1993	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999
U.S.	74.2	74.6	75.2	76.1	77.1	78.1	79.0	79.7	80.6
White	77.8	78.1	78.6	79.3	80.1	81.0	81.7	82.2	83.0
Black	58.9	59.4	60.3	61.8	63.5	65.6	67.2	68.5	70.2
Hispanic*	N/A	N/A	60.9	62.7	64.7	66.8	68.5	69.8	71.3
Delaware	78.0	78.6	79.0	80.0	81.2	82.3	82.6	82.9	83.0
White	84.3	84.9	84.9	85.6	86.2	86.7	86.5	86.5	86.4
Black	58.4	59.1	60.6	62.6	65.4	68.2	70.3	71.5	72.9
Hispanic*	N/A	N/A	64.5	65.2	65.6	66.8	67.3	67.8	68.7
Wilmington	66.5	66.0	68.1	71.0	73.6	77.7	79.9	79.9	79.6
White	79.5	79.6	81.1	83.1	84.3	86.9	88.1	87.9	87.0
Black	59.1	58.4	60.8	64.0	67.4	72.3	75.1	75.3	75.6
Hispanic*	N/A	N/A	62.8	66.1	68.0	73.9	78.0	78.2	78.2
New Castle Co.	81.5	82.0	83.2	85.1	86.6	88.5	89.1	89.1	88.6
White	87.3	88.0	88.7	90.2	91.0	92.3	92.5	92.4	91.8
Black	62.4	62.8	65.3	68.6	72.2	76.1	78.3	78.7	79.3
Hispanic*	N/A	N/A	69.1	72.7	74.2	78.0	79.3	79.8	79.7

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Hispanic data was not available prior to the 1989-93 time period.

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center, National Center for Health Statistics

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Low Birth Weight Babies

Table 8:

Percentage of Low Birth Weight Births

Five-Year Average Percentage of All Births that Are Low Birth Weight Births
U.S., Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 1984–1999

Area	1984-1988	1985-1989	1986-1990	1987-1991	1988-1992	1989-1993	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999
U.S.	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5
Delaware	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.5
Wilmington	N/A	N/A	N/A	12.1	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.6
New Castle Co.	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.8

Sources: Delaware Health Statistics Center; National Center for Health Statistics

Table 9:

Percentage of Very Low Birth Weight Births

Five-Year Average Percentage of All Births that Are Very Low Birth Weight Births
U.S., Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 1984–1999

	1984-1988	1985-1989	1986-1990	1987-1991	1988-1992	1989–1993	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999
U.S.	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Delaware	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
Wilmington	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9
New Castle Co.	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9

Note: Very Low Birth Weight (<1500 grams) is a subdivision of Low Birth Weight (<2500 grams).
Sources: Delaware Health Statistics Center; National Center for Health Statistics

Table 10:

Low Birth Weight Births by Age, Race and Hispanic Origin of Mother

Five-Year Average Percentage of Low Birth Weight Births by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Mother U.S., Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 1992–1999

	1992–1996				1993–1997				1994–1998				1995–1999			
Area/Age	All	White	Black	Hisp.*	All	White	Black	Hisp.*	All	White	Black	Hisp.*	All	White	Black	Hisp.*
U.S.	7.2	6.1	13.2	6.2	7.3	6.2	13.1	6.3	7.4	6.3	13.1	6.3	7.5	6.4	13.1	6.4
Less than 20	9.4	7.8	13.3	7.6	9.4	7.9	13.3	7.7	9.5	8.0	13.3	7.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20-24	7.3	6.0	12.0	5.8	7.3	6.2	12.0	5.8	7.4	6.2	12.0	5.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
25-29	6.4	5.4	12.8	5.5	6.5	5.5	12.6	5.5	6.5	5.6	12.4	5.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
30+	7.2	6.1	15.1	6.6	7.3	6.3	15.0	6.7	7.4	6.4	14.9	6.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delaware	8.0	6.3	13.3	7.0	8.2	6.5	13.5	7.2	8.3	6.6	13.6	7.4	8.5	6.8	14.0	7.4
Less than 20	10.7	8.1	13.7	8.0	10.6	7.9	13.7	8.3	10.6	8.0	13.6	9.2	10.9	8.1	14.1	9.4
20-24	8.3	6.0	13.1	5.7	8.5	6.3	13.0	6.0	8.6	6.4	13.3	5.6	9.0	6.6	13.8	6.0
25-29	7.0	5.8	12.0	7.5	7.2	5.9	13.1	8.1	7.3	5.9	13.3	8.0	7.5	6.0	14.1	7.5
30+	7.6	6.5	14.8	7.7	7.9	6.8	14.5	7.1	8.0	6.9	14.5	8.2	8.2	7.0	14.4	8.2
Wilmington	12.1	6.5	15.3	8.7	12.2	6.7	15.3	8.1	12.3	7.8	14.9	9.4	12.6	7.9	15.2	9.7
Less than 20	13.3	10.0	14.9	11.2	13.2	9.1	15.2	10.5	13.5	10.2	17.3	11.4	14.3	11.2	19.1	11.3
20-24	12.1	5.4	14.5	7.3	12.6	6.7	14.7	7.0	12.7	7.8	14.5	7.5	13.5	8.3	15.4	7.6
25-29	11.1	6.0	15.1	9.4	11.7	6.0	16.0	8.6	12.2	7.0	15.9	9.3	12.2	7.3	15.9	9.7
30+	11.8	6.1	18.2	5.5	11.1	6.3	16.8	5.2	11.0	7.4	15.0	9.9	10.5	7.1	13.2	11.5
New Castle Co.	8.3	6.4	14.3	8.0	8.5	6.6	14.3	8.6	8.6	6.7	14.1	8.8	8.8	6.9	14.5	8.6
Less than 20	11.4	8.8	14.1	9.5	11.2	8.4	13.9	9.9	11.2	8.6	13.7	10.5	11.4	8.3	14.3	10.0
20-24	9.2	6.4	14.3	6.5	9.4	6.8	14.1	7.4	9.6	6.8	14.4	7.4	10.0	7.1	14.7	7.2
25-29	7.1	5.6	13.1	8.6	7.4	5.7	14.3	9.8	7.5	5.8	13.9	9.3	7.7	6.0	14.3	8.7
30+	7.7	6.5	15.7	8.0	8.0	6.8	15.2	7.5	8.1	7.0	14.5	8.6	8.3	7.2	14.7	9.3

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

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Table 11:

Very Low Birth Weight Births by Age and Race and Hispanic Origin of Mother

Five-Year Average Percentage of Very Low Birth Weight Births by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Mother U.S., Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 1992–1999

	1992–1996				1993–1997				1994–1998				1995–1999			
Area/Age	All	White	Black	Hisp.*	All	White	Black	Hisp.*	All	White	Black	Hisp.*	All	White	Black	Hisp.*
U.S.	1.3	1.0	3.0	1.1	1.4	1.1	3.0	1.1	1.4	1.1	3.0	1.1	1.4	1.1	3.1	1.1
Less than 20	1.8	1.4	2.8	1.3	1.8	1.4	2.8	1.3	1.8	1.4	2.8	1.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20-24	1.3	1.0	2.6	0.9	1.3	1.0	2.7	0.9	1.3	1.0	2.7	0.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
25-29	1.2	0.9	3.0	0.9	1.2	0.9	3.0	1.0	1.2	0.9	3.0	1.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
30+	1.3	1.1	3.6	1.3	1.4	1.1	3.6	1.3	1.4	1.1	3.7	1.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delaware	1.6	1.1	3.2	1.3	1.7	1.2	3.3	1.3	1.7	1.2	3.3	1.3	1.8	1.3	3.5	1.5
Less than 20	2.3	1.6	3.1	1.2	2.2	1.4	3.1	0.9	2.2	1.3	3.1	0.8	2.3	1.5	3.3	1.3
20-24	1.7	1.1	3.1	1.2	1.8	1.2	3.2	1.2	1.9	1.3	3.2	1.1	2.0	1.4	3.5	1.4
25-29	1.4	1.1	3.0	1.3	1.5	1.1	3.3	1.7	1.6	1.2	3.3	1.6	1.6	1.2	3.6	1.7
30+	1.5	1.1	4.0	1.5	1.6	1.2	3.8	1.6	1.6	1.2	3.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	3.7	1.7
Wilmington	2.9	1.3	3.8	1.8	2.8	1.5	3.6	1.9	2.8	1.8	3.4	1.8	2.9	1.9	3.5	2.3
Less than 20	2.9	2.1	3.4	2.4	2.7	1.2	3.8	1.5	2.8	1.4	1.2	1.6	3.2	1.8	2.9	2.1
20-24	2.9	1.5	3.5	1.7	2.9	1.7	3.5	1.8	2.9	2.2	3.2	2.1	3.3	2.4	3.7	2.3
25-29	2.4	1.0	3.6	2.0	2.6	1.4	3.7	3.3	2.7	1.5	3.7	2.3	2.7	1.5	3.6	3.2
30+	3.1	1.0	4.3	0.0	2.9	1.6	3.9	1.0	2.8	1.9	4.1	0.9	2.4	1.8	3.8	1.5
New Castle Co.	1.7	1.1	3.8	1.5	1.8	1.2	3.6	1.7	1.8	1.2	3.5	1.6	1.9	1.3	3.7	1.9
Less than 20	2.5	1.6	3.3	1.3	2.2	1.3	3.0	1.0	2.1	1.2	3.0	1.0	2.4	1.4	3.3	1.7
20-24	2.1	1.2	3.7	1.5	2.0	1.2	3.6	1.6	2.2	1.3	3.8	1.5	2.4	1.5	4.0	1.6
25-29	1.5	1.1	3.5	1.4	1.6	1.1	3.8	2.1	1.7	1.2	3.6	1.8	1.7	1.2	3.8	2.1
30+	1.5	1.1	4.5	2.0	1.6	1.3	4.2	2.1	1.5	1.2	3.7	2.1	1.6	1.3	3.7	2.3

Note: Very Low Birth Weight (<1500 grams) is a subdivision of Low Birth Weight (<2500 grams).
* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 12:

Infant Mortality Rates

Five-Year Average Infant Mortality Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin*
U.S., Delaware, Wilmington, and Balance of New Castle County, 1986–1999

Area/Race	1986-1990	1987-1991	1988-1992	1989-1993	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999
U.S.										
All races	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.5	N/A
White	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.2	N/A
Black	18.0	17.9	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.4	15.8	15.3	14.8	N/A
Delaware										
All races	11.3	11.5	10.9	10.4	9.3	8.9	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.1
White	8.9	8.9	8.2	7.5	6.6	6.4	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.7
Black	19.6	20.0	19.8	19.9	18.2	17.0	15.7	14.7	14.4	15.7
Hispanic*	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.8	7.9	6.6	5.2	5.5	3.4	4.0
Wilmington										
All races	20.9	20.4	19.6	19.5	18.0	16.6	15.2	13.6	12.8	13.7
White	16.2	14.1	12.3	11.2	9.7	10.1	6.2	6.4	5.6	6.2
Black	23.8	24.2	23.8	24.3	22.8	20.4	20.5	17.8	16.8	18.0
Balance of New Castle County										
All races	8.6	9.0	8.6	8.5	7.5	7.2	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.6
White	7.6	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.2	5.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8
Black	17.3	16.4	17.1	18.5	16.3	16.0	14.4	12.9	13.6	16.4

*Based on National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) estimate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
Hispanic data is not available before the 1989-1993 time period. Hispanic data is not available for Wilmington.
Infant mortality rates represent the number of deaths to children under one year of age per 1,000 live births.
Source: Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1999, Delaware Health Statistics Center; National Center for Health Statistics

Infant Mortality

Table 13:

Number of Infant Deaths

Number of Infant Deaths by Race for Wilmington and Balance of New Castle County, 1982–1999

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Wilmington																		
All races	40	36	26	31	34	32	26	29	25	34	27	24	15	11	19	14	18	20
White	17	9	4	9	16	9	7	7	2	11	4	4	3	2	1	4	2	4
Black	23	26	22	22	18	23	19	22	23	23	23	20	11	9	18	10	16	16
Other	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Balance of New Castle County																		
All races	48	30	39	67	45	46	46	52	43	64	39	44	22	34	29	34	47	39
White	40	28	34	47	31	37	36	40	31	48	25	28	17	22	20	22	25	18
Black	7	1	5	20	13	9	9	12	12	15	14	16	4	12	8	10	22	20
Other	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0

Source: Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1999

Table 14:

Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality Rates

Five-Year Average Infant Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality Rates U.S., Delaware, Wilmington, and Balance of New Castle County, 1980-1999

Area/ Race	1990-1994		1991-1995		1992-1996		1993-1997		1994-1998		1995-1999	
	Neo-natal	Post-neonatal	Neo-natal	Post-neonatal	Neo-natal	Post-neonatal	Neo-natal	Post-neonatal	Neo-natal	Post-neonatal	Neo-natal	Post-neonatal
U.S.	5.4	3.2	5.3	3.0	5.1	2.9	5.0	2.7	4.9	2.6	N/A	N/A
White	4.4	2.6	4.3	2.5	4.2	2.4	4.1	2,3	4.0	2.1	N/A	N/A
Black	10.9	6.0	10.6	5.8	10.2	5.6	9.9	5.3	9.7	5.1	N/A	N/A
Delaware	6.4	2.9	6.0	2.9	5.4	2.5	5.3	2.5	5.4	2.6	5.5	2.6
White	4.7	1.9	4.5	2.0	3.8	1.8	3.7	1.9	3.7	2.2	3.5	2.2
Black	12.1	6.1	11.1	5.9	10.7	5.1	10.4	4.3	10.6	3.8	11.8	3.9
Wilmington	12.7	5.3	11.1	5.5	10.5	4.8	8.7	4.9	8.0	4.8	8.7	5.0
White	8.1	1.6	7.6	2.5	4.0	2.2	4.1	2.3	3.8	1.9	3.3	2.9
Black	15.2	7.5	13.0	7.3	14.2	6.3	11.2	6.5	10.2	6.6	11.8	6.3
Balance of New Castle County	5.4	2.0	5.3	1.9	4.5	1.6	4.5	1.5	4.3	1.7	4.7	1.9
White	4.5	1.7	4.3	1.6	3.5	1.3	3.5	1.3	3.1	1.6	3.0	1.8
Black	12.3	4.0	12.1	3.9	10.6	3.7	10.3	2.6	11.4	2.2	13.7	2.7

* Based on NCHS estimate

Neonatal mortality rates represent the number of deaths to children under 28 days of age per 1,000 live births.

Postneonatal mortality rates represent the number of deaths to children 28 to 364 days of age per 1,000 live births.

Sources: National Center for Health Statistics, Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1999

Table 15:

Deaths of Children

Number of Deaths by Age and Gender
Wilmington, 1995–1999

	Age and Gender of Decedent											
	<1			1-4			5-14			15-19		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1993	18	6	24	2	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	2
1994	9	6	15	0	3	3	3	1	4	2	0	2
1995	4	7	11	2	0	2	2	1	3	5	2	7
1996	11	8	19	0	0	0	2	2	4	5	0	5
1997	8	6	14	2	0	2	0	2	2	4	2	6
1998	9	9	18	1	1	2	1	0	1	6	2	8
1999	13	7	20	0	5	5	1	0	1	3	0	3
Five-Year Totals	**72**	**49**	**121**	**7**	**10**	**17**	**9**	**6**	**15**	**26**	**7**	**33**

Source: Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1999

Table 16:

Causes of Deaths of Children

Number of Deaths by the Selected Leading Causes of Death
Wilmington, 1999

Causes of death	Age of Decedent					
	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	Total
Cerebrovascular diseases	0	0	0	0	1	1
Motor Vehicle Crashes	0	0	0	0	1	1
All Other Unintentional Injuries	1	1	1	0	0	3
Suicide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diseases of the Heart	1	0	0	0	0	1
Homicide and Legal Intervention	1	0	0	0	2	3
Certain Conditions Originating in the Prenatal Period	11	0	0	0	0	11
Congenital Anomalies	1	0	0	0	0	1
All Other Causes	3	1	0	0	4	8
Total	18	2	1	0	8	29

Source: Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1999

Table 17:

Child Injuries in Auto Accidents

Restraint Breakdowns for Injured Occupants age 0 through 4, Wilmington, 1994–2000

Year		Unknown / not equipped code	Adult seat-belt code	Child restraint code	Other restraint code	Not restrained
1994	Possible Injury	14	13	8	1	4
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	2	11	3	0	6
	Incapacitating Injury	0	0	0	0	0
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total for Code	16	24	11	1	1
1995	Possible Injury	3	16	7	0	11
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	0	8	2	2	5
	Incapacitating Injury	0	0	0	0	0
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total for Code	3	24	9	2	16
1996	Possible Injury	6	21	6	0	8
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	0	7	4	0	6
	Incapacitating Injury	0	0	1	0	1
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total for Code	6	28	11	0	15
1997	Possible Injury	5	18	15	0	4
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	2	6	4	0	3
	Incapacitating Injury	0	0	1	0	0
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total for Code	7	24	20	0	7
1998	Possible Injury	9	17	12	1	8
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	1	6	7	0	4
	Incapacitating Injury	0	0	0	0	0
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total for Code	10	23	19	1	12
1999	Possible Injury	3	21	10	0	7
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	0	13	10	0	2
	Incapacitating Injury	0	0	0	0	0
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total for Code	3	34	20	0	9
2000	Possible Injury	5	4	19	0	4
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	2	0	6	0	2
	Incapacitating Injury	0	0	0	0	0
	Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
	Total for Code	7	4	25	0	6

Source: Division of State Police, Department of Public Safety

Table 18:

Alcohol Use by Teens in Traffic Crashes

(Age equal to less than 19), Wilmington, 1996–2000

		Fatal Crashes	Personal Injury Crashes	Property Damage Crashes	Total Teen Drivers Involved
1996	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	0	144	239	383
	Of those, # drinking	0	2	2	4
1997	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	0	215	300	515
	Of those, # drinking	0	3	2	5
1998	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	1	203	258	462
	Of those, # drinking	0	3	2	5
1999	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	0	168	271	439
	Of those, # drinking	0	1	3	4
2000	Total Teen Drivers in Crashes	0	155	254	409
	Of those, # drinking	0	0	0	0

Source: Division of State Police, Department of Public Safety

Teen Deaths

Table 19:

Arrest Breakdowns for Teens Involved in Crashes

Number of Arrests for Teens Involved in Crashes by Violation, Wilmington, 1996–2000

Violation Description	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
No Insurance	8	19	16	18	10
Disobey Traffic Control Device	12	19	27	20	19
Unsafe Lane Change	3	2	6	7	7
Following too Closely	4	13	10	6	9
Unsafe Left Turn	9	10	6	8	9
Entering Roadway Unsafely	4	3	0	1	2
Stop Sign Violations	27	32	12	14	22
Unsafe Speed	3	0	3	4	4
Careless Driving	28	40	31	19	14
Inattentive Driving	20	34	36	49	42
Driving Under the Influence	1	1	1	1	0
Other Traffic Arrests	56	90	101	93	83
Total Traffic Arrests	**175**	**263**	**249**	**240**	**221**

Source: Division of State Police, Department of Public Safety

Table 20:

Arrest Breakdowns for Adults Involved in Crashes

Number of Arrests for Adults (Age 20+) Involved in Crashes by Violation, Wilmington, 1996–2000

Violation Description	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
No Insurance	76	94	101	127	108
Disobey Traffic Control Device	87	79	111	149	113
Unsafe Lane Changes	16	25	39	52	52
Following Too Closely	44	53	53	71	80
Unsafe Left Turn	50	36	52	46	40
Entering Roadway Unsafely	11	15	20	23	25
Stop Sign Violations	108	125	57	95	139
Unsafe Speed	4	7	11	10	6
Careless Driving	190	203	101	95	102
Inattentive Driving	174	239	373	374	379
Driving Under the Influence	43	55	41	47	39
Other Traffic Arrests	356	512	615	576	582
Total Traffic Arrests	**1,159**	**1,443**	**1,574**	**1,665**	**1,665**

Source: Division of State Police, Department of Public Safety

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Table 21:

Juvenile Crime Arrests

Total Juvenile Crime Arrests, Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 1995-1999

Area	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Delaware	7,236	7,723	7,006	6,616	8,040
New Castle Co.	4,143	4,299	3,835	3,257	4,585
Wilmington	926	921	999	832	895

Source: Statistical Analysis Center

Table 22:

Juvenile Part I Violent Crime Arrests

Juvenile Crime Arrests, Delaware, New Castle County, and Wilmington, 1995-1999

Area	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Delaware	588	629	549	557	654
New Castle Co.	382	414	334	298	361
Wilmington	127	132	105	90	90

Source: Statistical Analysis Center

Table 23:

Juvenile Part I Property Crime Arrests

Juvenile Arrests for Part I Property Crimes, Delaware, New Castle County, and Wilmington, 1995-1999

Area	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Delaware	2,156	2,225	1,957	1,711	1,851
New Castle Co.	1,305	1,248	1,060	824	1,010
Wilmington	248	217	215	173	217

Source: Statistical Analysis Center

Table 24:

Juvenile Part II Crime Arrests

Juvenile Arrests for Part II Crimes, Delaware, New Castle County, and Wilmington, 1995-1999

Area	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Delaware	4,492	4,869	4,500	4,348	5,535
New Castle Co.	2,456	2,637	2,441	2,135	3,214
Wilmington	551	572	679	569	588

Source: Statistical Analysis Center

Table 25:

Juvenile Drug Arrests

Arrest of Children under 18 years of Age by Type of Crime, Wilmington, 1995-1999

Crime Type	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Drug Offenses	197	158	192	157	124
Drug Sales, Manufacturing	39	26	14	16	17
Opium, Cocaine & Derivatives	34	24	11	16	12
Marijuana	5	4	3	0	3
Synthetic/ Manufactured narcotics	0	0	0	0	0
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotics	0	0	0	0	2
Drug Possession	158	132	178	141	107
Opium, Cocaine & Derivatives	77	54	78	75	50
Marijuana	80	77	100	66	57
Synthetic/ Manufactures Narcotics	1	0	0	0	0
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotics	0	1	0	0	0

Source: Statistical Analysis Center

Table 26:

Juvenile Crime Arrest Rates

Arrests 1,000 Juveniles Ages 10–17, Delaware, Wilmington, and Balance of New Castle County 1995–1999

Area	Total Juvenile Crime Arrests	Juvenile Part I Violent Crime Arrests	Juvenile Part I Property Crime Arrests	Juvenile Part II Crime Arrests
Delaware	93.0	7.6	25.1	60.3
Wilmington	127.8	15.2	29.9	82.7
Balance of New Castle Co.	72.2	5.8	20.3	46.1

Source: Statistical Analysis Center, Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 27:

Wilmington Students by Race

Number and Percentage of Wilmington Students by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Grade School Year 2000-2001

Grade level	African American		Hispanic		White/Other		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total
Pre-K	70	82%	8	9%	7	8%	85
K	599	74%	133	16%	81	10%	813
1	722	79%	127	14%	69	8%	918
2	728	77%	153	16%	70	7%	951
3	682	78%	122	14%	71	8%	875
4	704	78%	133	15%	70	8%	907
5	692	78%	109	12%	83	9%	884
6	688	77%	132	15%	77	9%	897
7	723	77%	122	13%	89	10%	934
8	724	79%	118	13%	79	9%	921
9	776	80%	113	12%	85	9%	974
10	479	75%	95	15%	61	10%	635
11	280	74%	42	11%	54	14%	376
12	318	76%	46	11%	55	13%	419
Total	8,185	77%	1,453	14%	951	9%	10,589

Source: Department of Education

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Table 28:

Wilmington Students in Special Programs

Number and Percentage of Wilmington Students in Regular and Special Education, with Limited English Proficiency, and Receiving Free and Reduced Lunches, School Year 2000-2001

Grade Level	Regular Education		Special Education		Total	Limited English Proficiency		Free & Reduced Lunch	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Pre-K	26	31%	59	69%	85	0	0	29	34%
K	736	91%	77	9%	813	45	6%	507	62%
1	790	86%	128	14%	918	49	5%	696	76%
2	776	82%	175	18%	951	62	7%	755	79%
3	663	76%	212	24%	875	52	6%	679	78%
4	739	81%	168	19%	907	55	6%	710	78%
5	635	72%	249	28%	884	57	6%	675	76%
6	644	72%	253	28%	897	53	6%	712	79%
7	743	80%	191	20%	934	29	3%	715	77%
8	695	75%	226	25%	921	47	5%	644	70%
9	731	75%	243	25%	974	32	3%	634	65%
10	494	78%	141	22%	635	36	6%	381	60%
11	307	82%	69	18%	376	12	3%	175	47%
12	362	86%	57	14%	419	8	2%	181	43%
Total	8,341	79%	2,248	21%	10,589	537	5%	7,493	71%

Source: Department of Education

Table 29:

DSTP: 3rd Grade Reading

Delaware State Testing Program, Percentage of Third Graders Meeting the Standard in Reading Delaware and Wilmington by Race and Hispanic Origin, 1998–2001

		1998	1999	2000	2001
Delaware	Total	61.5	68.6	76.8	75.1
	African American	42.5	49.8	62.4	58.8
	Hispanic	39.5	48.7	62.7	57.4
	White	71.6	78.7	84.9	85.3
Wilmington	Total	35.7	42.1	54.4	51.9
	African American	34.9	40.9	53.7	52.7
	Hispanic	27.2	26.7	45.7	34.2
	White	59.6	71.2	72.1	67.8

Source: Department of Education

Table 30:

DSTP: 3rd Grade Math

Delaware State Testing Program, Percentage of Third Graders Meeting the Standard in Math Delaware and Wilmington by Race and Hispanic Origin, 1998–2001

		1998	1999	2000	2001
Delaware	Total	54.8	63.5	72.7	73.4
	African American	31.9	39.2	53.2	53.6
	Hispanic	36.8	41.4	60.9	62.7
	White	66.4	76.1	83.1	84.6
Wilmington	Total	27.6	30.5	45.2	45.8
	African American	25.5	28.3	41.7	42.5
	Hispanic	22.9	23.3	48.1	44.9
	White	58.5	54.8	73.8	79.0

Source: Department of Education

Table 31:

DSTP: 5th Grade Reading

Delaware State Testing Program, Percentage of Fifth Graders Meeting the Standard in Reading Delaware and Wilmington by Race and Hispanic Origin, 1998–2001

		1998	1999	2000	2001
Delaware	Total	59.0	62.8	69.3	68.7
	African American	37.2	40.1	48.1	48.4
	Hispanic	36.7	46.2	54.6	49.7
	White	70.8	73.8	79.9	79.9
Wilmington	Total	32.4	32.4	37.9	37.4
	African American	30.4	29.4	34.9	35.3
	Hispanic	21.1	28.6	34.2	25.4
	White	59.8	60.8	75.5	67.7

Source: Department of Education

Table 32:

DSTP: 5th Grade Math

Delaware State Testing Program, Percentage of Fifth Graders Meeting the Standard in Math Delaware and Wilmington by Race and Hispanic Origin, 1998–2001

		1998	1999	2000	2001
Delaware	Total	52.3	55.4	62.1	65.0
	African American	28.6	31.0	36.6	41.9
	Hispanic	32.6	36.5	54.1	50.7
	White	64.3	67.1	74.2	77.3
Wilmington	Total	23.5	26.6	27.2	33.1
	African American	21.3	23.7	23.6	28.7
	Hispanic	15.7	22.7	32.4	33.3
	White	48.2	51.9	59.6	70.3

Source: Department of Education

Table 33:

DSTP: 8th Grade Reading

Delaware State Testing Program, Percentage of Eighth Graders Meeting the Standard in Reading Delaware and Wilmington by Race and Hispanic Origin, 1998–2001

		1998	1999	2000	2001
Delaware	Total	60.8	62.2	67.4	68.0
	African American	39.7	43.2	47.3	49.9
	Hispanic	39.9	41.0	48.8	49.4
	White	70.8	70.8	77.0	77.4
Wilmington	Total	33.4	34.3	40.3	42.5
	African American	31.4	32.9	37.5	40.5
	Hispanic	11.9	21.3	25.4	30.1
	White	67.1	60.6	72.2	71.0

Source: Department of Education

Table 34:

DSTP: 8th Grade Math

Delaware State Testing Program, Percentage of Eighth Graders Meeting the Standard in Math Delaware and Wilmington by Race and Hispanic Origin, 1998–2001

		1998	1999	2000	2001
Delaware	Total	36.1	35.8	41.2	42.9
	African American	14.7	14.6	18.4	19.6
	Hispanic	18.9	14.1	20.2	23.7
	White	45.7	45.3	51.6	54.0
Wilmington	Total	13.0	10.8	16.4	18.3
	African American	10.0	8.0	12.8	15.3
	Hispanic	7.4	8.6	6.8	11.6
	White	44.6	35.2	50.6	47.8

Source: Department of Education

Table 35:

DSTP: 10th Grade Reading

Delaware State Testing Program, Percentage of Tenth Graders Meeting the Standard in Reading
Delaware and Wilmington by Race and Hispanic Origin, 1998–2001

		1998	1999	2000	2001
Delaware	Total	58.6	53.7	61.3	61.2
	African American	36.8	31.8	39.8	39.8
	Hispanic	37.4	34.8	42.0	37.0
	White	67.2	63.2	70.8	70.6
Wilmington	Total	29.6	25.7	33.4	26.4
	African American	24.8	21.0	29.7	23.0
	Hispanic	11.9	18.8	19.0	8.9
	White	71.7	63.8	70.6	70.5

Source: Department of Education

Table 36:

DSTP: 10th Grade Math

Delaware State Testing Program, Percentage of Tenth Graders Meeting the Standard in Math
Delaware and Wilmington by Race and Hispanic Origin, 1998–2001

		1998	1999	2000	2001
Delaware	Total	31.1	30.5	35.6	36.7
	African American	11.7	10.9	13.6	13.7
	Hispanic	13.8	14.9	17.1	15.1
	White	38.3	38.5	44.5	45.8
Wilmington	Total	12.8	10.2	11.1	9.1
	African American	6.0	6.3	6.8	7.1
	Hispanic	5.6	3.9	7.7	1.8
	White	53.6	44.7	38.5	34.1

Source: Department of Education

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Table 37:

Births by Education and Age of Mother

Number of Live Births by Education and Age of Mother
Wilmington, Balance of New Castle County, and Delaware, 1999

Area/ Education	Total	Age <15	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+
Delaware									
<9	509	27	71	46	151	111	64	27	12
9 to 11	1,468	6	367	315	450	203	93	28	6
H.S. Graduate	3,760	0	51	464	1,241	948	659	307	50
1 to 3 College	2,124	0	2	56	532	716	549	229	40
4+ College	2,791	0	0	0	158	902	1,090	552	89
Unknown	54	0	5	5	17	8	12	7	0
Total	10,666	33	496	886	2,549	2,888	2,467	1,150	197
Wilmington									
<9	66	8	17	4	11	10	11	4	1
9 to 11	308	1	83	67	102	33	16	5	1
H.S. Graduate	497	0	6	78	221	107	43	35	7
1 to 3 College	165	0	0	8	50	53	36	16	2
4+ College	176	0	0	0	17	53	76	23	7
Unknown	16	0	1	3	5	1	4	2	0
Total	1,228	9	107	160	406	257	186	85	18
Balance of New Castle									
<9	153	6	22	19	45	29	20	8	4
9 to 11	508	1	142	108	144	70	30	12	1
H.S. Graduate	1,858	0	30	180	543	483	393	200	29
1 to 3 College	1,140	0	0	22	234	382	334	145	23
4+ College	1,999	0	0	0	82	627	815	409	66
Unknown	31	0	1	1	11	6	7	5	0
Total	5,689	7	195	330	1,059	1,597	1,599	779	123

Source: Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1999

Table 38:

Early Care and Education in Wilmington

Early Care and Education Sites in the Wilmington Zip Code* Areas, July 2001

Zip Code	Center-Based Programs	Family Child Care Programs (Regular & Large)	Special Programs (ECAP+ and Head Start Sites)	High School Child Development Centers	Part-day Programs	Totals	Estimated Number of Slots Available**
19801	20	51	17	0	4	92	2,216
19802	24	111	7	0	3	145	3,332
19803	16	18	0	0	5	39	1,630
19804	6	39	0	0	3	48	1,095
19805	29	81	3	0	3	116	3,288
19806	4	4	1	0	2	11	174
19807	0	0	0	0	2	2	—
19808	10	66	1	0	4	81	1,502
19809	5	22	0	0	0	27	665
19810	6	31	3	0	3	43	978
19884	1	0	0	0	0	1	300
19899	1	0	0	0	0	1	185
Totals	122	423	32	0	29	606	15,365

* This table includes program sites for all Wilmington zip codes including those sites that fall outside of the official city limits. This table is accompanied by a listing of all of the individual sites by name and address. For more information, please contact Michael Gamel-McCormick at (302) 831-1589.

+ ECAPs are Early Childhood Assistance Programs

** Number of slots available for children are estimated due to missing data for some part-day programs. Number of slots available does not correspond to the availability of full day child care. Number of available full day child care slots will be less in all zip code areas.

Source: Center for Disabilities Studies, University of Delaware

Table 39:

Site-Based School Age Programs

Number and Percent of School Age Child Care Located at Schools, Wilmington 2000-2001

		Total	Schools with Programs	Percentage
19801	Elementary	3	2	67%
	Middle Schools	1	1	100%
19802	Elementary	7	4	57%
	Middle Schools	0	0	—
19805	Elementary	4	1	25%
	Middle Schools	0	0	—
19806	Elementary	3	2	67%
	Middle Schools	0	0	—
Total	Elementary	17	9	53%
	Middle School	1	1	100%

Source: Family and Workplace Connection

Table 40:

Child Care Costs

Weekly Cost in Dollars to Families for Child Care by Child's Age
Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 2000

Age	Delaware			Wilmington			New Castle County		
	Min.	Average	High	Min.	Average	High	Min.	Average	High
0–12 months	48	96	169	60	103	200	45	112	207
12-24 months	49	91	158	60	97	175	49	106	186
24-36 months	44	88	154	55	92	175	49	103	183
3 years old	44	87	150	55	90	173	49	101	175
4 years old	44	87	150	50	88	156	49	100	175
Kindergarten	18	79	149	30	79	156	10	88	174
School Age	13	61	132	25	59	115	10	59	138

Source: The Family and Workplace Connection

Table 41:

Source of Payment for Delivery

Number and Percent of Live Births By Marital Status and Principal Source of Payment For Delivery
Delaware, Wilmington, and Balance of New Castle County, 1999

Area Marital Status	Total Number	Medicaid		Private Insurance		Self Pay	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Delaware	10,666	3,542	33.2	6,797	63.7	327	3.1
Married	6,525	801	12.3	5,545	85.0	179	2.7
Single	4,141	2,741	66.2	1,252	30.2	148	3.6
Wilmington	1,228	687	55.9	497	40.5	44	3.6
Married	384	85	22.1	294	76.6	5	1.3
Single	844	602	71.3	203	24.1	39	4.6
Balance of New Castle County	5,689	1,163	20.4	4,391	77.2	135	2.4
Married	4,015	280	7.0	3,670	91.4	65	1.6
Single	1,674	883	52.7	721	43.1	70	4.2

Source: Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1999

Children in Poverty

Table 42:

Median Income and Poverty Levels

Median Household Income, Per Capita Income, and Poverty Levels
Wilmington, New Castle County, and Delaware, 2000

	Delaware	Wilmington	New Castle County
Median Household Income	$43,636	$33,723	$49,350
Per Capita Income	$20,879	$18,745	$22,935
Percent of all persons below the poverty level	9.7%	20.0%	8.3%
Percent of all families below the poverty level	10.3%	21.8%	9.6%
Percent of households below the poverty level headed by a female	66.7%	79.0%	67.6%
Percent of children living below the poverty level	15.9%	35.9%	12.9%

Source: Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research, University of Delaware
U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, March 1998-2000

Table 43:

Poverty Thresholds

Poverty Thresholds by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years, Annual Income in Dollars, U.S., 2000

	Related Children Under 18 Years of Age								
Size of Family Unit	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight+
One person under 65 years old	$8,959								
One person 65 years old or older	$8,259								
Two people, householder under 65 years	$11,531	11,869							
Two people, householder 65 years or older	$10,400	11,824							
Three people	$13,470	13,861	13,874						
Four people	$17,761	18,052	17,463	17,524					
Five people	$21,419	21,731	21,065	20,550	20,236				
Six people	$24,636	24,734	24,229	23,736	23,009	22,579			
Seven people	$28,374	28,524	27,914	27,489	26,696	25,772	24,758		
Eight people	$31,704	31,984	31,408	30,188	29,279	28,334	28,093		
Nine people or more	$38,138	38,322	37,812	37,385	36,682	35,716	34,841	34,625	33,291

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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Table 44:

Food Stamp Recipients in New Castle County

Number of Persons by Zip Code who Receive Food Stamps, New Castle County, July, 2001

	Zip Code	Adults	Children	Persons per Case
Point in time query 7/26/01				
	19701	208	217	2.41
	19702	556	730	2.55
	19703	457	530	2.51
	19706	47	35	2.28
	19707	18	12	1.58
	19708	1	0	1.00
	19709	187	180	2.22
	19711	249	266	2.09
	19713	369	382	2.28
	19714	4	0	2.00
	19720	895	941	2.27
	19730	4	2	2.00
	19731	2	2	2.00
	19732	1	3	4.00
	19733	8	16	4.00
	19734	67	44	2.06
Wilmington	19801	1,199	1,405	2.43
Wilmington	19802	1,459	1,650	2.32
	19803	18	10	1.40
	19804	246	221	2.07
Wilmington	19805	1,495	1,942	2.53
	19806	101	27	1.25
	19807	6	1	1.00
	19808	278	163	1.76
	19809	139	205	2.57
	19810	77	53	2.00
Total		8,091	9,037	2.34

Delaware Health and Social Services identified zip codes 19801,19802, and 19805 as the city of Wilmington.
Source: Delaware Health and Social Services

Table 45:

Delaware's A Better Chance Welfare Reform Program Recipients in Wilmington

Number of Cases and Clients by Zip Code who Receive Cash Assistance through Delaware's A Better Chance Welfare Reform Program (ABC) Wilmington, April 1997 through July 2001

Zip Code	Number of cases	Number of clients	Persons per case
Point in time query 4/8/97			
19801	886	Unknown	N/A
19802	1,098	Unknown	N/A
19805	1,007	Unknown	N/A
Total	2,991		
Point in time query 9/24/97			
19801	849	2,395	2.82
19802	1,020	2,782	2.73
19805	993	2,621	2.64
Total	2,862	7,798	2.72
Point in time query 11/6/97			
19801	772	2,233	2.89
19802	942	2,608	2.77
19805	876	2,415	2.76
Total	2,590	7,256	2.80
Point in time query 7/13/98			
19801	628	1,776	2.83
19802	813	2,138	2.63
19805	750	2,058	2.74
Total	2,191	5,972	2.73
Point in time query 7/22/99			
19801	431	1,202	2.79
19802	524	1,475	2.81
19805	510	1,457	2.86
Total	1,465	4,134	2.82
Point in time query 7/26/01			
19801	482	1,236	2.56
19802	588	1,411	2.40
19805	633	1,639	2.60
Total	1,703	4,286	2.52

*Delaware's A Better Chance (ABC), is part of the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program, which offers time limited cash assistance to families with work and personal responsibility requirements.

Delaware Health and Social Services identified zip codes 19801,19802, and 19805 as the city of Wilmington.

Source: Delaware Health and Social Services

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Table 46:

Delaware's A Better Chance Welfare Reform Program Recipients in New Castle County

Number of Cases and Clients by Zip Code who Receive Cash Assistance through Delaware's A Better Chance Welfare Reform Program (ABC), New Castle County, July 2001

Zip Code	Number of cases	Number of clients	Persons per case
Point in time query July 2001			
19701	83	157	1.89
19702	229	563	2.46
19703	138	330	2.39
19706	10	17	1.70
19707	4	12	3.00
19708	0	0	0.00
19709	57	115	2.02
19711	80	173	2.16
19713	123	255	2.07
19714	0	0	0.0
19720	362	792	2.19
19730	0	0	0.00
19731	1	2	2.00
19732	1	4	4.00
19733	2	9	4.50
19734	17	38	2.24
Wilmington 19801	482	1,236	2.56
Wilmington 19802	588	1,411	2.40
19803	8	14	1.75
19804	64	144	2.25
Wilmington 19805	630	1,639	2.60
19806	7	11	1.57
19807	3	5	1.67
19808	61	108	1.77
19809	78	189	2.42
19810	24	46	1.92
Total	3,052	7,270	2.38

*Delaware's A Better Chance (ABC), is part of the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program, which offers time limited cash assistance to families with work and personal responsibility requirements.
Delaware Health and Social Services identified zip codes 19801,19802, and 19805 as the city of Wilmington.
Source: Delaware Health and Social Services

Children in One-Parent Households

Table 47:

Births by Age, Marital Status, and Race

Number of Live Births by Age, Marital Status, and Race of Mother
Wilmington and Balance of New Castle County, 1999

Area/Age	Marital Status and Race									
	Married					Single				
	All races	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	All races	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
Wilmington										
<15	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	8	1	0
15-17	3	2	1	2	0	104	20	83	13	1
18-19	6	5	1	4	0	154	19	133	13	2
20-24	71	38	31	27	2	335	65	268	40	2
25-29	112	72	36	19	4	145	33	112	23	0
30-34	133	103	29	16	1	53	16	36	11	1
35-39	50	28	19	3	3	35	5	29	3	1
40+	9	7	1	1	1	9	5	4	1	0
Total	384	255	118	72	11	844	164	673	105	7
Balance of New Castle Co.										
<15	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	2	4	0
15-17	11	8	1	3	2	184	117	67	17	0
18-19	40	37	2	12	1	290	192	93	27	5
20-24	406	334	47	59	25	653	413	231	59	9
25-29	1308	1,100	125	82	83	289	172	110	23	7
30-34	1443	1,255	102	40	86	156	81	72	14	3
35-39	693	586	77	17	30	86	59	27	6	0
40+	114	100	8	4	6	9	6	3	1	0
Total	4,015	3,420	362	217	233	1,674	1,045	605	151	24

Source: Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Report 1999

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Table 48:

Births to Single Mothers

Five Year Average Percentage of Live Births to Single Mothers by Race and Hispanic Origin U.S., Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 1984–1999

Area/Race-Hispanic Origin	1984-1988	1985-1989	1986-1990	1987-1991	1988-1992	1989-1993	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998	1995-1999
U.S.	23.4	24.6	25.8	27.0	28.1	29.1	30.2	31.1	31.6	32.1	32.5	32.5
White	15.6	16.8	18.0	19.2	20.4	21.5	22.7	23.7	24.5	25.2	25.7	26.0
Black	61.3	62.6	63.9	65.2	66.4	67.4	68.3	69.0	69.7	70.0	70.1	69.7
Hispanic*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.1	39.6	40.3	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.2
Delaware	26.4	27.3	28.4	29.5	30.5	31.8	32.9	33.5	34.3	35.0	35.7	36.5
White	14.2	14.9	15.4	16.3	17.3	18.6	20.0	21.5	22.7	23.7	24.4	25.4
Black	66.9	68.2	68.7	69.7	70.6	72.1	72.6	73.0	73.2	72.9	72.7	72.4
Hispanic*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.2	46.8	49.1	50.9	51.4	50.9	51.1
Wilmington**	N/A	N/A	N/A	61.0	62.6	63.7	64.7	65.5	66.0	66.6	66.9	67.5
White	N/A	N/A	N/A	30.1	32.0	33.1	35.0	35.8	36.8	37.5	37.6	37.6
Black	N/A	N/A	N/A	78.9	79.7	81.1	82.1	83.0	83.7	84.2	84.0	84.5
Hispanic*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60.7	61.8	63.4	63.3	63.2	62.4	61.2
New Castle Co.	25.5	26.3	26.7	27.6	28.7	29.8	30.7	31.8	32.3	32.7	33.4	34.2
White	13.7	14.2	14.5	15.1	16.1	17.2	18.3	19.8	20.7	21.3	21.9	22.7
Black	68.7	69.5	69.8	70.6	71.5	72.5	72.8	72.9	73.0	72.3	71.9	71.8
Hispanic*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.5	46.9	49.4	49.4	49.3	47.8	47.5

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
Hispanic data is not available before the 1989-1993 time period.
** Wilmington data is not available before the 1987-1991 time period.
Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center; National Center for Health Statistics

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AIDS

Table 49:

Areas of High AIDS Cases

Areas of High AIDS Cases in Delaware (top 7 zip codes), April 2000

Zip Code	Area	#AIDS cases
19802	Wilmington	500
19801	Wilmington	363
19805	Wilmington	266
19720	New Castle	197
19901	Dover	137
19977	Delaware Corrections Center, Smyrna	96
19971	Rehoboth/Dewey	83

Source: HIV/ AIDS Epidemiology, Delaware Health and Social Services

Table 50:

AIDS Cases in Wilmington

Gender, Race, and Mode of Transmission, 1990–1998

		1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
Cases diagnosed		45	114	157	130	74
Gender	Male	36 (80%)	79 (69%)	111 (71%)	91 (70%)	51 (69%)
	Female	9 (20%)	35 (31%)	46 (21%)	39 (30%)	23 (31%)
Race/ Ethnicity	White	16 (36%)	16 (14%)	17 (11%)	14 (11%)	*
	Black	28 (63%)	89 (78%)	130 (83%)	112 (85%)	67 (88%)
	Hispanic	*	8 (7%)	9 (6%)	5 (4%)	7 (9%)
Mode of Transmission	MSM	20 (44%)	32 (29%)	26 (17%)	23 (18%)	10 (14%)
	IDU	17 (38%)	59 (53%)	91 (58%)	80 (62%)	40 (54%)
	MSM/ IDU	*	11 (10%)	16 (10%)	4 (3%)	4 (5%)
	Heterosexual	5 (11%)	9 (8%)	21 (13%)	21 (16%)	10 (14%)
	Other	*	0	*	*	10 (14%)

[1] The city of Wilmington is defined as zip codes: 19801, 19802, 19805, and 19806.
Data (*) not shown due to small number of individuals and potential for identification.
MSM – men who have sex with men
IDU – intravenous or injection drug users
MSM/ IDU – men who have sex with men and inject drugs

Source: HIV/ AIDS Epidemiology, Delaware Health and Social Services

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Table 51:

HIV/AIDS Mortality Rates

Five-Year Average Age-Race-Sex-Adjusted Mortality Rates per 100,000 Population
Delaware, Wilmington, and New Castle County, 1989–1998

	1989-1993	1990-1994	1991-1995	1992-1996	1993-1997	1994-1998
Delaware	9.0	11.7	14.4	16.2	15.7	14.0
Wilmington	25.8	28.9	33.6	37.4	36.0	31.2
New Castle County	9.9	12.8	15.7	18.1	18.0	16.0

Source: HIV/ AIDS Epidemiology, Delaware Health and Social Services

Table 52:

Monthly Domestic Incident Report

Domestic Incident Report Statistics Monthly Count for 2000 (Combined Total Criminal & Non-Criminal)
Wilmington and Delaware, 2000

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Wilmington													
	343	304	314	289	349	313	363	346	307	295	223	285	3,732
Delaware													
	2,258	2,160	2,301	2,116	2,239	2,291	2,292	2,356	2,088	2,094	1,983	2,022	26,250
Percentage of Wilmington's Domestic Incidents in the State													
	15.1	14.0	13.6	13.6	15.5	13.6	15.8	14.6	14.7	14.0	11.2	14.0	14.2

Source: Department of Public Safety, Division of State Police

[illegible]

City of Wilmington

www.ci.wilmington.de.us

Department of Youth and Families	571-4458
Youth Intervention Unit	571-5726
Delaware Prevention Network	573-5641
Wilmington Employment League of Emissaries	571-4458
Educational Enhancement Programs	571-4569
Summer Food Program	571-4458
City of Wilmington Constituent Services Hotline	577-CITY
Parks and Recreation	571-4250
William Hicks Anderson Community Center	571-4266
Cultural Events Hotline	1-888-3-CULTURE
Police Department	
Emergencies	911
Non-Emergencies	654-4141
Drug Hotline	888-1800

Hotlines and Information Services

Child Abuse 24-Hour Hotline	
Division of Family Services	800–292-9582
Contact-Delaware, Inc. (24-Hour Helpline)	
Rape Crisis, Suicide Counseling, Crisis Intervention	761-9100
Crisis Intervention Service	
New Castle County	577-2484
Delaware Helpline (7:30 am – 6:00 pm Monday- Friday)	800-464-4357
Drug and Alcohol Information and Referral	571-6975
Family Violence 24-Hour Hotline	
New Castle County	762-6110
Food Stamp Information	800-464-4357
Runaway Youth Hotline	654-0808

Guide to Human Services

Blue Pages of Verizon Telephone Directory

Guide lists agencies and phone numbers according to major services provided.

Delaware Association of Nonprofit Agencies 777-5500

www.delawarenonprofit.org

Nonprofit directory of Delaware agencies for the arts, education, environment, human service, and religious institutions.

KIDS COUNT in Delaware
Center for Community Development and Family Policy
College of Human Services, Education and Public Policy • University of Delaware
Newark, DE 19716-7350
www.dekidscount.org

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